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fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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August 13, 1966

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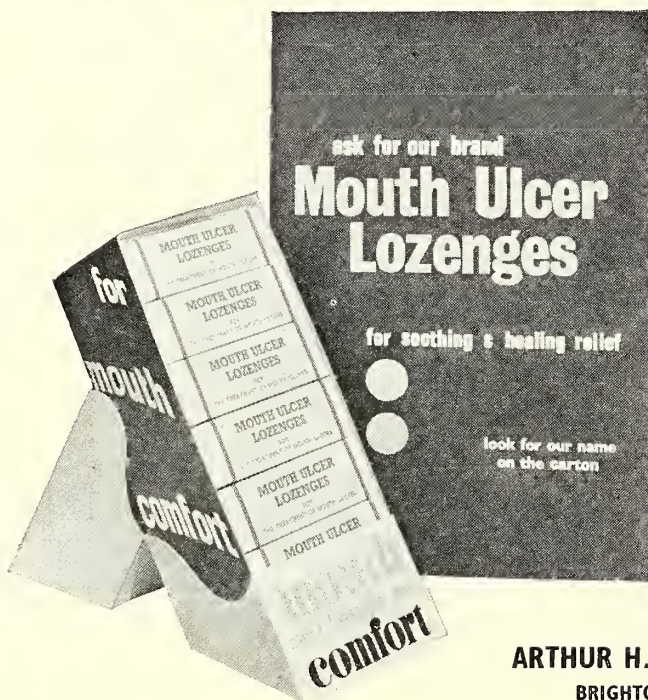
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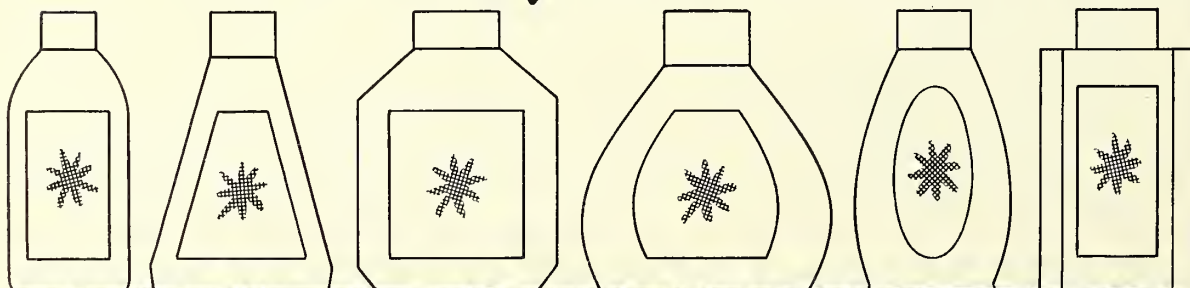
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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 186

AUGUST 13, 1966

No 4513

Borax and Boric Acid

STATEMENT BY SOCIETY'S COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has issued the following statement concerning borax and boric acid preparations: —

The Poisons Board has recently considered the toxicity of preparations of borax and boric acid for infants' use. Although glycerin of borax and honey of borax have largely fallen into disuse in recent years, and the hazard associated with them is well known to pharmacists, the Council consider that they should no longer be supplied, even with an appropriate warning. Since the sale of these preparations is not restricted to pharmacies, the Society has undertaken to approach manufacturers with a view to their manufacture being discontinued. The position of boric acid preparations is under consideration.

without causing any problems. His letter, he said, had received a unanimously—"even enthusiastically"—favourable response from those to whom it was sent.

Social Security

NEW MINISTRY SET UP

ALL offices of the former Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and of the National Assistance Board, about 1,200 altogether, became on August 6 offices of a new Ministry of Social Security. Miss Margaret Herbinson has been appointed the first Minister. Functions of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance are transferred immediately but the national assistance scheme continues in existence until November 28. Until then the National Assistance Board will operate through the staffs and offices of the Ministry of Social Security, but on November 28 national assistance is being replaced by the new and improved scheme of supplementary benefits recently approved by Parliament, and the Board is being abolished. Aim of the Ministry is to offer service to the public at all its local offices over the whole range of social security benefits. Inquiries about supplementary benefits are now being received at any local office, but inquiries on other matters should, for prompt handling, be made as at present.

Labelling of Medicines

DUNLOP COMMITTEE'S POSITION

DETAILS of the arguments of the Committee on Safety of Drugs in favour of labelling all prescribed medicines with their names are set out in a letter sent by Sir Derrick Dunlop (chairman) earlier in the year to the presidents of the Royal Colleges and others. The text of the letter is published in the August 6 issues of medical periodicals. Sir Derrick wrote that the Committee was convinced that the great majority of medical practitioners strongly favoured the reform, though the British Medical Association and Pharmaceutical Society held that the time for it was not yet ripe. He gave examples of circumstances in which a doctor might be denied information on the drugs his patient was taking (renewal of a prescription by a doctor's partner when records are inaccessible or incomplete; omission of treatment details from a practitioner's letter to a consultant; discharge of a patient from hospital with a small supply of a medicine when the consultant's letter was not dispatched immediately; anaesthesia in emergencies). He also mentioned sensitivity reactions; dangerous interactions between drugs; and cases of poisoning. In all those circumstances, he thought, a labelled container in the patient's possession might give the required information. The proposed procedure, said Sir Derrick, had become the standard practice in Scandinavian countries and New Zealand

Purchase Tax

EXTENSIONS TO EXEMPTIONS LIST

THE Custom's and Excise have made the Purchase Tax (No. 5) Direction 1966 which temporarily exempts further "essential" drugs and medicines from tax. From August 9, pentazocine and phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride mixed with paracetamol are added to Head II of the schedule. Also in Head II the entry relating to "trimipramine, and its maleate," which was included in the Purchase Tax (No. 4) Direction 1966, is amended to "trimipramine, and salts thereof." In Head III the entry relating to "chlorcyclizine hydrochloride, cyclizine hydrochloride and cyclizine tartrate" is amended to "chlorcyclizine hydrochloride", "cyclizine, and salts thereof." The entry relating to haloxon now reads "Haloxon, and mixtures thereof with the oxides of both cobalt and copper;" and that to "hormones produced from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland" is amended to "hormones produced by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland."

Arthritis Research

SEVEN NEW PROJECTS

THE Arthritis and Rheumatism Council announces grants totalling £18,145 for seven new research projects, and renewals worth £17,603 to eleven current projects. The Council has also earmarked over £11,000 for the five-year endowment in Glasgow University of a new lectureship in medicine specialising in arthritis and allied disorders. The new grants will be used to provide equipment to assist research into muco-substances etc., to help the development of infra-red techniques aid-



GATESHEAD VENTURE: The Gateshead branch of Vestric, Ltd., is to build new premises incorporating warehouses and office accommodation which it is hoped to occupy in April 1967. The turf cutting ceremony shown here was attended by (from left), Messrs. D. V. Melstrom (office manager) and W. G. Freeman (branch manager), J. Wilkinson (regional director), Miss A. Spark (office supervisor) and Mr. E. Fitzpatrick (a buyer).

ing the clinical assessment of inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis and the study of heat patterns in the skin; work on lysosomal physiology; a study of polyarthritis in Nigeria; an investigation of nephrotoxicity in analgesic (anti-rheumatic) substances and the kidney's mechanism for dealing with them; electron-microscopical investigation of delayed hypersensitivity and to aid a family study of ulcerative colitis in association with rheumatic disorders.

Health a Social Problem

ADDRESS AT NUTRITION CONGRESS

ONE of the biggest problems facing doctors and nutritionists at the present time is not the scientific need to produce new and better drugs; rather it is the social problem of how to persuade the public to give health a top priority rating and put themselves in a position to use the rapidly advancing knowledge and products that the medical world is providing. That opinion was stated by Mr. J. McKenzie (deputy director, Office of Health Economics) speaking at the International Congress of Nutrition held in Hamburg, Western Germany, recently. He suggested that 'The general public often ignores early symptoms of disease and allows minor problems to become major illnesses through neglect. Similarly, advice on how to remain healthy is often ignored; people over-eat although they realise it is bad for their health, and smoke too much whilst accepting this may cause lung cancer.' Health considerations, he said, must be given top priority when deciding how to behave.

Distribution Efficiency

EFFECTS OF GOVERNMENT'S CURBS

THE Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades at their meeting on July 28, decided to ask the Government to give a clear indication as to the likely effect and duration of the recent economic measures. In particular they want to know to what extent new building will be restricted because although the present crisis presented considerable problems for the distributive trades, work aimed at improving efficiency and economic performance in distribution was more vital now than ever before. There was no room anywhere in distribution for an uneconomic use of any of the resources employed in the industry. The Committee also considered the implications of the high level of imported merchandise being sold in British shops. They discussed ways of bringing to the attention of all those concerned the importance of importing less, and of encouraging co-operation between manufacturers and retailers to overcome these and related problems.

British Standards

REVISED SPECIFICATIONS ISSUED

AMONG the revised specifications issued by the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1., are the following:— B.S.506:1966 Methanol (price 6s.); B.S.507:1966

Ethanol (price 4s) and B.S.508:1966 *n*-Butanol (price 4s.). Each of the specifications refers to compounds for industrial purposes. B.S.577:1966 Hexachloroethane (price 6s.) describes two grades of the material for use in smoke compositions and for other industrial purposes. Three revisions deal with soaps, B.S.1911:1966 Genuine Hard Soap (price 3s.); B.S.1913:1966 Soft Soap (price 3s) and B.S.1914:1966 Toilet Soap (price 3s.). Work is in hand on the preparation of a standard for containers of the aerosol dispensers propelled by true gases as opposed to the liquified propellents. Draft standard 66/15822 deals with micrometer-operated burettes and is a revision of B.S. 1428. A proposed revision of B.S. 1922 has been circulated as draft standard 66/15823 Dispensing Measure for Pharmaceutical Purposes (metric units). The Institution announce that it is proposed to withdraw B.S. 2057 Patients Trolleys (tilting tops) for indoor use in hospitals as there is now no use for such a trolley as it has been replaced by others serving a wider range of use.

Guidance to Advertisers

USE OF WORD "FREE"

IN view of complaints concerning the misleading use of the word "free" in advertisements, the Advertising Standards Authority has issued the following ruling, which is being incorporated in the British Code of Advertising Practice:—

An offer of goods or samples in an advertisement may be described as "free" only if the goods or samples are supplied at no cost or no extra cost (other than actual postage or carriage) to a person accepting the offer. A trial may be described as "free" although the customer is expected to pay the cost of returning the goods, provided that the advertisement makes clear the customer's obligation to do so.

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in June was 128 (average monthly sales in 1961 = 100), an increase of 6 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	127 (+ 5 per cent.)
Multiple retailers	131 (+ 9 per cent.)
Co-operative societies	114 (+ 4 per cent.)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Synthetic Detergents

WORK BY GOVERNMENT LABORATORY

A NEW method based upon thin-layer chromatography has been developed by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist for determining non-ionic detergents down to concentrations of 0.01 p.p.million, states the eighth progress report of the Standing Technical Committee on Synthetic Detergents (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.). The committee reports an increase of about 8 per cent in the consumption

of surface-active agents in the United Kingdom due largely to the growing popularity of liquid detergents. At the end of 1964 the manufacturers, with a single minor exception, ceased entirely the use of the old harder material for anionic detergents. It is expected that a still softer anionic material will become available towards the end of 1966; meanwhile the industry is continuing the search for yet softer materials.

Employers' Records

EARNINGS-RELATED BENEFITS

EMPLOYERS are to be required to keep records of employees' earnings for the 1966-67 and subsequent tax years and to retain them for not less than two years after the end of the income tax year to which they relate. That duty is laid upon employers under the National Insurance (Earnings-Related Benefit) Regulations, 1966 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.) which come into operation on October 6, the date on which the earnings-related short-term benefit scheme begins. Where an employer has been informed of an employee's earlier earnings in the same tax year by a previous employer, then those details must be recorded separately and retained for not less than two years.

Information Service

CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S VENTURE

THE Chemical Society and University of Nottingham have established at Nottingham a Chemical Society research unit in information dissemination and retrieval. Collaborating in the venture is the Chemical Abstracts service of the American Chemical Society, which, since 1958, has been designing and developing a computer-based information system in chemistry. The Nottingham unit has been created to undertake research in areas that, it is stated, will be complementary to those of the research programme of the Chemical Abstracts service. The aim is eventually to provide a comprehensive computer-based information service available to all users of chemical information in the United Kingdom.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

NEXT delegates' meeting of the Irish Drug Association is being held in Athlone, co. Westmeath, on October 30.

THE committee of the Irish Drug Association announces with regret that Mr. S. E. Fox, Athlone, co. Westmeath, has resigned. Mr. Fox, who qualified in 1946, has been a prominent member of the committee for many years.

A RECENT order made by the Minister for Health alters the maternity pack to include the following:— Gauze tissue, 24 oz.; lint, 1 oz.; cotton wool, 8 oz.; disinfectant, 4 oz.; sterile cord powder, 30 gm. and suitable cord ligatures, three. A price for the pack has yet to be agreed with the Department, states the Irish Drug Association.

NEWS IN BRIEF

MR. I. GELLMAN and Miss J. Parker have been appointed *Secretary* and *Treasurer* respectively of the pharmaceutical luncheon club of the Royal Society of Health.

THE national executive committee of the Confederation of Health Service Employees has "reluctantly" agreed not to oppose the standstill on prices and incomes.

APPROXIMATELY 500 "purple heart"-type capsules, records and photographic equipment, together valued at over £500, were stolen from the premises of Boots, Ltd., 9 Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall, on August 4.

THE anti-dope testing for the World Cup football competition was carried out in the department of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology. A short account of the work was presented on a B.B.C. television programme on July 14.

PIRITRAMIDE and its salts are to become controlled under Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1965, on September 1. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1965 (Modification) Order, 1966, effective on that date will have the effect of prohibiting the import or export of any of those substances except under licence.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has published an up-to-date version of the Pesticides Safety Precautions Scheme, which has been agreed by the Association of British Manufacturers of Agricultural Chemicals and the Industrial Pest Control Association. Copies may be obtained from the Ministry's Pesticides Branch, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.

SPORT

GOLF

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. The Society moved South for the day, to Sandmoor Leeds, on July 24, for 'Kerfoot' day. *Results: Kerfoot trophy*, I. C. Churchman (12), 68 nett.; 2, J. P. Kerr (16), 69 nett.; 3, A. R. Riley (17), 74 nett. Prizes were presented by the general manager of Thomas Kerfoot & Co. Ltd. (Mr. A. Humfries).

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. The Society were entertained at Mere golf club, Knutsford on July 27 by Woolley & Arnfield branch of Vestric, Ltd., when the competition for the Woolley trophy took place. A putting competition was arranged for members' ladies. *Results:—Woolley trophy*, 1, H. Oldham; 2, B. Jenkins. *Ladies putting competition*, 1, Mrs. L. Whalley; 2, Mrs. L. Rigby.

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. History was made at Castle golf club on July 28, when, for the first time since the establishment of the Society, the score of 70 gross was broken. The feat was achieved by Mr. B. Jordan who returned a 69 (out in 34, home in 35) finishing six strokes ahead of the runner-up. Later the secretary (Mr. J. Lynch) stated that 70 gross had rarely been achieved in the history of the Society. Prizes donated by Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., and Kodak, Ltd., were presented at supper by Mr. H. Palmer and Mr. A. E. Cowmeadow. *Results: Class A*, 1, B. Jordan (5), 41½ points; 2, J. Lennon (13), 35½ points; 3, J. A. Pattison (13), 34½ points. *Class B*, 1, K. McArdle (17), 37½ points; 2, D. Leahy (19), 36½ points; 3, M. Ryan (14), 36½ points. Next outing is at the Hermitage on August 18.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Prove or Withdraw

Scarcely a day passes without reference, in and outside the Houses of Parliament, in the Press, on radio and television, to increased taking of harmful drugs. On occasion the blame is laid squarely, if not fairly, on the pharmacist. Statements have been made during the past week which, in all fairness, should not have been made without corroborative detail. One, by a psychiatrist at a medical conference, referred to the supply of drugs by "all-night chemists", implying that that was the principal source of illicit supply. He simply made the statement without adducing proof—proof which I am in no doubt whatever it was impossible to provide. Another report a day or two ago concerned a Member of Parliament who held up a piece of silver paper, announcing that it contained heroin bought illicitly. The member demanded a stricter control of chemists' shops, but did not say that the heroin had been obtained from a pharmacy. Whether parliamentary privilege permits of the possession of heroin obtained illicitly I do not know, but the member should surely be aware of the stringent control of the purchase and supply of the drug by pharmacists and the virtual impossibility of illicit traffic in that particular drug through pharmaceutical channels, even if it were possible to find a pharmacist so lacking in professional responsibility as to indulge in such misconduct. The most disquieting feature is that such statements have been reported to the public at large by people who are regarded as having some authority. I have looked in vain for a statement from the Pharmaceutical Society concerning the impression that must have been left on the public mind. There seems, alas, to be reason for believing that there is an increase in the taking of drugs of addiction in the country, but I cannot accept the innuendo that supplies are reaching the victims illicitly from pharmacists, either by day or by night. The suggestion is monstrous. If proof lies in the hands of those making the statements, let them at once lay the information and have proceedings instituted. If there is no proof, let the statements be publicly withdrawn.

Security in Pharmacies

The Home Secretary (Mr. R. Jenkins) is, as one would expect, gravely concerned over the increase in the illegal leakage of addictive drugs, and has expressed that concern at a meeting (p. 116) arranged by the National Association of Probation Officers. It is right that every possible precaution should be taken to prevent the drugs falling into the wrong hands. Mr. Jenkins said that with heroin the problem was to prevent over-prescribing; with cannabis, to intercept traffic from abroad; with amphetamines, to reduce diversion from the vast legitimate field of supply and use. (One may wonder, in the last case, if the area of a vast legitimate field could not be substantially reduced without harm or deprivation.) The Home Secretary, it appears, is considering the possibility of statutory requirements being imposed to ensure greater security in pharmacies. What he has in mind is not clear, but a locked cupboard is not likely to deter an intruder who has already succeeded in forcing his way into locked premises. Nor would it be practicable to lock up in the safe all the substances that have a ready sale in the illicit market. Nevertheless pharmacists should consider whether their present arrangements are not capable of a tightening up should the pharmacy be broken into. I note that the Home Secretary has expressed his intention of discussing that aspect with the Pharmaceutical Society, a procedure that should result in practical proposals.

Aspirin Mixture

I read with interest the findings of the authors of a paper on the instability of aspirin mixture, B.P.C., and their conclusions that there is now no place in the materia medica for such a preparation. I have dispensed it on such rare occasions that the question of making it a stock mixture has never arisen. It has, therefore, never required the admonition that it should be freshly prepared. From the authors' study it appears that there are places in which it is prescribed fairly frequently, though there seems to be little justification for its retention.

Irish Drug Association

PRESIDENT WARNS OF "LONG STRUGGLE" ON WHITE PAPER

THE joint negotiating committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Irish Drug Association is "very much in touch with the Department of Agriculture just now" to ensure that no major policy decisions are taken without the committee being consulted, the president of the I.D.A. (Mr. W. J. DALTON) told the annual meeting of the Association in Dublin, on July 25. He said that the negotiating committee were keeping abreast of all developments in certain national schemes that were "in train with the Department", including a fluke eradication scheme. He assured the meeting that no final decision on the part pharmacists might be called on to play in the Government's proposed health scheme would be taken until the general body of pharmacists had been consulted. Hinting that the appointment of a new Minister for Health might further delay the implementation of the new scheme as the new Minister could be expected to have to familiarise himself with the progress to-date and would probably have his own ideas on how the scheme should operate Mr. Dalton said, "My view is that there will be a long and tedious struggle before the White Paper is fully implemented".

Sale of Animal Remedies

Dealing with the Animals Remedial Bill, Mr. Dalton said that as a result of representations by the committee he was happy to announce that they had been assured by the Minister for Agriculture and his Parliamentary Secretary that rural pharmacists would still be allowed to sell all necessary preparations to farmers. The committee had been very concerned about the pharmacists' position in relation to the mastitis elimination campaign. Two pilot schemes had been undertaken in the south and he was happy to state that the various serates were being supplied by pharmacists. In the event of the campaign being extended to cover the entire country, rural pharmacists could look forward to a substantial increase in sales of the necessary preparations.

Regarding the warble fly eradication scheme, the president said he regretted that he could not report much progress as the Minister had recently issued an order for the current campaign which was "the mixture as before". In effect, the community pharmacists were excluded from the scheme. Preparations would be supplied by the Department through the artificial insemination stations and the veterinary surgeons — just like last year. No effort had been spared to try to induce the Department to re-consider its decision.

Mr. Dalton said that medicines were going direct from the Department to stock-owners. That had never been a traditional form of trading, but the Department had said they could not work the scheme otherwise. "We feel badly treated, however", he added. Turning to the proposed Hygiene Week, during

Animal Health Year, the president said it was hoped pharmacists would play an important rôle in it as they were fully qualified to advise farmers on modern hygiene.

On the question of price-cutting, he said that the Committee had decided to exempt a number of lines so that members, if they so wished, could compete with supermarkets. A spot survey had indicated that the removal of the items from the official list had met with a mixed reception. In the cities, where pharmacists were really up against it, the freeing of the items had had little or no effect but in rural areas, and particularly in his own area, the reduction in the price of baby foods "brought a harvest" as they had not to compete with the same slashing of prices as existed in cities. Serious thought would have to be given to the possibility of such lines eventually leaving pharmacies. He reported that the committee had had talks with a leading manufacturer about the marketing of aerosols though pharmacists at specially reduced retail prices. That effort had been promoted recently, with mixed results. Sales by the firm to rural pharmacists at reduced prices were definitely increasing but in Dublin they had met with less success.

The president went on to refer to a number of meetings which the Committee had had with the Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries Adaptation Association, representing manufacturers and wholesalers, and said that they had been concerned with the trend of some manufacturers towards supplying hospitals and other institutions at "ridiculously lower rates". They were also worried at the price differential operated to local authorities and veterinary surgeons. Unfortunately a number of firms were outside the control of the Adaptation Association and would remain a problem even if an understanding were reached with the Association. Under the present system of drug distribution by manufacturers the dice was loaded against community pharmacists but they were hoping that matters would be improved when the recommendations of *Comhairle na Nimheanna* were made known.

Paying tribute to the Irish Chemists' Cosmetics' Association, he said it had the full support of the I.D.A. in its efforts to rationalise cosmetics' distribution.

He commended the various trade seminars to pharmacists and said it was necessary in modern times that pharmacists should attend and keep up to date.

Co-operation With the North

Stating that close co-operation was being maintained with the Ulster Chemists' Association, he said that under recent legislation it appeared as if it would no longer be possible for colleagues in the North to publish the usual price list and price changes. The I.D.A. secretary (Mr. B. Smith) had accepted an invitation to address them

on the Restrictive Trade Practices Act and every effort would always be made to help their colleagues.

Expressing disappointment at the small attendance at recent delegate meetings, the President said that the attendance last May scarcely justified the holding of the meeting. He wondered if it were worth while continuing to hold such meetings.

The proposal to appoint a liaison officer had now reached "the short list stage" and an appointment would be made in September. Such an appointment was important from the point of view of organising pharmacists, improving communications and assisting Mr. Smith in the administrative work.

Tribute to Pharmaceutical Association

Paying tribute to the work of the Irish Pharmaceutical Association, he said he could not speak too highly of the efficient manner in which Pharmacy Week had been conducted in Cork last year. Many considered that the body could well act as the authorised public relations' arm of pharmacy. He commended the Committee members on their "diligent and dedicated work", in attending at least two meetings each month. In a tribute to Mr. Smith, he said it was only since he had become president that he really appreciated his ability and experience.

The president announced that as no new candidates had offered themselves for election, the seven retiring members on the panel were automatically re-elected. They are Messrs. L. G. Smith; A. Herriott; S. J. Savage; M. Costello; M. B. Brophy; D. P. McHugh and W. J. Gardner.

On the motion of Mr. G. C. O'Neill, seconded by Mr. Nolan, the president's report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Brophy (treasurer) reported that income had exceeded expenditure during the year by £1,032 compared with a deficit of £1,500 the previous year. That had been accounted for by the increase in membership subscriptions. The Association had been one of the last organisations of its kind to increase its fee. At the new figure of £10 10s. it compared favourably with similar organisations elsewhere. Total income for the year was £9,888 (£7,724 in 1964-65). Travelling expenses increased by £630, accounted for by the increased number of provincial pharmacists on the Committee and more meetings having been held during the year.

Mr. Brophy paid tribute to the committee members who had attended meetings with such regularity. Great credit was due to the provincial members, some of whom, he said, had to sacrifice two days away from their own pharmacies to attend. The time was coming when the introduction of some form of compensation might have to be considered in such cases as pharmacists were often out of pocket employing locums during their absence and the travelling allowances barely covered

expenses. He did not mention this to discourage country members coming on the Committee — they were always anxious to see people offering their services — but he wished to point out the sacrifice involved. Working on the Committee was, however, very rewarding.

The president congratulated Mr. Brophy on his report which, on the motion of Mr. R. Jones, seconded by Mr. C. Clark, was unanimously adopted.

New Rules

The new set of rules governing the Association were adopted on the motion of Mr. M. L. Cashman, seconded by Mr. G. Irwin. The secretary explained that the new rules would replace the existing ones. They would be sent to the Association's solicitor for final drafting and would later be submitted to the Registrar of Trade Unions to ensure that they complied fully with Trade Union laws.

Mr. Meagher thought that rule 11, stipulating that a certain number of members of the Committee should come from Leinster, Munster and Connaught and that one representative from each of the Counties of Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal, should be on the Committee, might not work in practice, as representatives from some of the provinces might be defeated in the election.

The president agreed that such a contingency might arise but the motion had been drafted in its present form because the last annual meeting had agreed that full regional representation should be given on the Committee. He thought they should try and make the Committee as representative of the various regions as possible without definitely committing themselves.

Mr. J. P. Burke moved an amendment that the rules be adopted deleting any mention in rule 11 of residence qualification in regard to Committee members. Mr. O'Neill seconded, and on a show of hands, the amendment was declared carried.

On the motion of Mr. Cashman it was agreed to delete the word "retail" in reference to pharmacy in rule 4. Mr. Costello said that the International Pharmacy Federation had removed the word "retail" in reference to pharmacists, holding that one could not retail a professional service. While "retail" was still mentioned in the Pharmacy Act they must remember it was drafted in 1875. He would not like to see present-day Bachelors of Pharmacy emerging with their degrees to be faced with the description of "retailers". They should keep in line with general world feeling.

Mr. Smith said that while they would all like to get rid of "retail" it appeared to be the appropriate legal terminology. One member thought that omitting the word "retail" might leave membership open to wholesalers.

On the motion of Mr. J. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Brophy, Miss A. McNamara was re-appointed auditor.

Mr. Jones drew attention to the fact that in October 1965 the Committee agreed that the profit of pharmacists

on capsules and tablets should be reduced, yet members' subscription fees, rents, rates and wages had increased. He would like to know what the present feeling was about the reduction. Mr. Smith said that the Committee had altered the system on the instruction of members. The president added that it was the result of a resolution passed at a delegates' meeting. It had originated in Cork. Mr. Brophy said there had been evidence that a number of pharmacists had not been adhering to the old system and it was considered the system should be altered in the interests of uniformity. It was agreed that the 10 per cent. system was probably the better. A Dublin member said that in her area, pharmacists were

not even charging the 10 per cent. now.

The president expressed the hope that the new liaison officer would be able to solve such problems. He pointed out that the Association had no power to compel pharmacists to charge certain prices. They could only hope that members would observe the rules. Mr. S. Byrne, Ferns, thought that such problems could be levelled out at local association level.

Mr. R. C. O'Higgins congratulated the president on his excellent conduct of all meetings during the past two years. Mr. Dalton had a facility for crystallising the ideas of the Committee and bringing them along, perhaps slowly, "but certainly surely", he added.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

QUESTIONS about the costs of welfare foods were asked in the House of Commons by SIR CHARLES TAYLOR on August 2. He wanted to know what was the total cost of supplying national dried milk, cod-liver oil and orange juice. Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said that in England and Wales during the financial year ended March 31, 1965, national dried milk had cost his department £1,129,411, of which £997,530 had been recovered. Cod-liver oil had cost £35,571 from which the income had been £41,281. Expenditure on orange juice concentrate had totalled £555,653, with bottling costs bringing the total to £798,278, of which £806,617 had been recovered. Vitamin tablet expenditure had reached £21,354, sales totalling £25,018. There had been an income of £9,889 from the salvage of empty bottles and cartons, and "miscellaneous receipts" had totalled £3,176. Net cost of the welfare foods to the department had been £121,103. The figures did not include expenditure by local health authorities on distribution or on central administration. The Minister also revealed that the cost to his department, including packing and distribution of a tin of national dried milk amounted to 37d. The figures in respect of a bottle of cod-liver oil and a bottle of orange juice respectively were 11.8d. and 16.1d. The figures again excluded costs incurred by local health authorities in distributing and collecting, and of storage and administration.

Ministry of Health Staff

In a written answer on August 1, Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON informed SIR RICHARD GLYN that there were 4,351 whole-time and 190 part-time civil servants in the Ministry of Health on July 1, representing increases of 198 and twenty eight respectively since August 1965 and of 429 and thirty four since October 1964.

Cyclamates

MR. J. BRUCE-GARDYNE asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food when he expected to make a decision concerning the use of cyclamates in food. Mr. JOHN MACBIE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary) in a written answer on August 5 said the matter

was under consideration and a decision would be announced as soon as possible.

LSD

DR. A. D. BROUGHTON asked the Minister of Health if he would ensure that a supply of pure D-lysergic acid diethylamide tartrate was available for therapeutic purposes to registered medical practitioners practising psychiatry. Mr. K. ROBINSON, in a written answer on August 8, said he was hopeful that an alternative source of supply would become available.

Control of Drugs in Circulation

MISS ALICE BACON sought and obtained on August 5 the approval of the House of Commons for the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act 1964 Modification Order, 1966. During the discussion MR. GRESHAM COOKE asked the Minister to give further attention to the control of the circulation of drugs through warehouses "which do not seem to be under the control which they should be."

Hospital Pharmacists

MR. B. R. BRAINE asked the Minister of Health what action he proposed to take to deal with the shortage of pharmacists in National Health Service hospitals. Mr. ROBINSON, in a written answer on August 8, said that salaries had been substantially increased in 1965 and that the number of pharmacists had increased, though more were needed. Further steps to increase the attractions of a career in the hospital service were being considered with representatives of the profession.

Prescription Charges

MR. N. T. FISHER asked the Minister of Health what he estimated would be the saving to the National Health Service of continuing to issue life-saving drugs free of charge, but charging patients for the less necessary drugs such as tonics and cough medicines; and if he would, in present circumstances, adopt a differential scheme on those lines. In a written answer on August 8, Mr. ROBINSON said that, in the absence of general agreement about the drugs to be regarded as life-saving, such an estimate was impracticable. The answer to the second part of the question was "No."

Decimal Currency

MR. ERIC LUBBOCK was told by MR. NIALL MACDERMOT on July 29 that it was not possible to say whether a Decimal Currency Bill could be introduced into the legislative programme for the present session.

Treatment of Drug Addiction

MR. W. E. GARRETT asked the Minister of Health what facilities were now available for the treatment of registered drug addicts in the South-West Metropolitan Regional Board area. In his written answer on July 25 MR. ROBINSON pointed out there was no system of registration of drug addicts in the United Kingdom. Facilities for the treatment of addicts were available at nineteen hospitals in the area.

Labelling Requirements

When DR. H. GRAY asked the Minister of Health whether he would take steps to see that the manufacturers of drugs gave dates of manufacture on bottles or containers and the period for which the drugs remained effective, MR. C. LOUGHLIN (Parliamentary Secretary) in a written reply on August 8, said that such requirements already applied to certain substances controlled under Part I of the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1956, and were normal good practice for substances of limited stability or requiring special storage. Powers in relation to those matters would be included in any new medicines legislation, but the Minister of Health saw no need to apply them universally.

Payments to Doctors

A number of members asked the Minister of Health on August 8 about doctors' and dentists' remuneration and the Government's financial restrictions. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON pointed out that, in common with others to whom increases had not yet been paid, hospital doctors, dentists and general practitioners were affected by the incomes standstill. Expenses of practitioners were, however, due to be reimbursed, and arrangements for payment during the standstill period were being designed to take fully into account any increase in those expenses. MR. ROBINSON told MR. R. DAVIES he had great sympathy with junior hospital staff but no exceptions to the standstill could be made.

Drug Offence Convictions

MR. GRESHAM COOKE asked on August 4 how many persons had been convicted in England and Wales of offences under the Drugs (Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1964, from the beginning of the Act to December 31, 1964, and in each subsequent quarter of 1966. MISS ALICE BACON (Minister of State, Home Office) replied that the figures were seventy nine, 206, 188, 222, 254 and 242 respectively. MR. GRESHAM COOKE suggested the figures indicated that the drug menace was serious and rising. He asked what action was the police taking 'about the theft of a quarter of a million "purple hearts" from the warehouse of The

British Drug Houses, Ltd., in North Kensington on July 22, and whether there is any sign of their catching up with all these drugs floating around London?' Miss Bacon said that the Home Office had recently written to "warehouses and companies" asking them what their security arrangements were, with a view to strengthening them. We regret the theft of these 200,000 "purple hearts." We know that a great many of these drugs are getting into the illicit market through thefts of this kind.'

Drugs (Prevention and Misuse) Act

The approval of the Drugs (Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1964, Modification Order, 1966, was sought by LORD STONHAM (Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office) in the House of Lords on August 4. After referring to LSD-25 and psilocybin, Lord Stonham said it had been established that small quantities of lysergic-acid amide and isolysergic acid amide (approximating 0.6 per cent) were present in one species of Morning Glory seeds, *Ipomea violacea* and slightly less 'in what is somewhat euphorically described as the Pearly Gates variety.' There was a consensus of expert opinion that the risk arising from the misuse of seeds was negligible, and therefore the seeds were being exempted from control. Mescaline was controlled by the order. There was a restricted trade in the cactus from which the substance was derived, but the Home Secretary had been advised that no harm would be done by allowing that to continue. The exemption applied 'when the cactus was alive and not when it was dead.' Later Lord Stonham assured LORD SANDFORD that the Home Office had all the powers it needed to curb and control the misuse of drugs. When EARL IDDESLEIGH asked if there were any plans to prevent over-prescribing, LORD STONHAM said that consideration was being given to the Brain Committee's recommendations and that discussions were taking place with the General Medical Council on the question of controlling doctors' prescribing of addictive drugs, 'I am hopeful,' said Lord Stonham, 'that we shall come to an agreement soon on this particular and important point.'

Selective Employment Tax

MR. P. W. HOLLAND asked the Minister of Health on August 8 whether he would ensure by administrative means that any selective employment tax paid in respect of pharmacists employed for the purpose of dispensing prescriptions under the National Health Service would be refunded in full through the system of chemists' remuneration. MR. ROBINSON pointed out that an inquiry into dispensing costs of chemists was in progress. In the course of it the Ministry would consider whether any adjustment in remuneration was called for, either because of the selective employment tax or for any other reason.

Prescriptions for Proprietary Drugs

MR. B. WHITAKER asked the Minister of Health on August 8 what would be his estimate of the approximate

saving to annual National Health Service costs if doctors were to prescribe meprobamate, paracetamol, prednisolone, bendrofluazide and phenoxymethyl penicillin instead of their proprietary equivalents. MR. ROBINSON said the theoretical saving in 1965 would have been about £250,000, almost all of which would have been accounted for by paracetamol. When MR. WHITAKER asked if the Minister would enter into consultations to make such economies without damaging the health service, MR. ROBINSON pointed out that a doctor had the right to prescribe a proprietary form of drug and he did not think it would be compatible with that right to seek to compel doctors to prescribe by approved names. MR. B. R. BRAINE interposed to ask the Minister to confirm that the prices for branded drugs supplied to the National Health Service had been agreed with the Ministry. The Minister replied that prices were being negotiated under the voluntary price regulation scheme. It was relevant to say that the price of the most common proprietary equivalent of paracetamol had been reduced by 15 per cent, as the result of the negotiations in October, 1965. DR. J. DUNWOODY wanted to know if the Minister would consult with the medical profession to see if a system could be devised by which the cheapest equivalent preparation would be supplied by the chemist unless the doctor specifically requested a particular manufacturer's product. That, he said, would produce considerable savings at no cost to the patient. MR. ROBINSON said the suggestion had been considered, but he was not sure whether it would produce such considerable savings. The matter came within the ambit of the Sainsbury Committee.

Salmonella

During an adjourned debate on July 28, MR. TIMOTHY KITSON referred to the dangers of *Salmonella typhimurium* and the problem of drug resistance in calves. He referred to the report of the Netherthorpe Committee, which had been submitted to the Agricultural and Medical Research Councils in 1962. It had listed the dangers and suggested that the use of antibiotics in animal husbandry should be watched. In his reply, MR. JAMES HOY (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) pointed out that *Salmonella typhimurium* was widespread in nature, and it was possible for human beings to be infected from wild animals, particularly rodents. No known treatment would eliminate carriers in agriculture. Good husbandry was essential. The problem of "infective drug resistance" had not been shown due in any material degree to the use of antibiotics in treating animal disease. The Agricultural and National Research Councils, and the Ministry's Scientific Advisory Panel, were reviewing the use of antibiotics in food and agriculture. 'When we have the views of these two advisory bodies', the Minister said, 'We will then consider the matter fully and decide whether any changes in the relevant regulations are necessary.'

LEGAL REPORTS

Pharmacy Act Fines

A PLEA of guilty was entered on behalf of Halsteads (Chemists), Ltd., 81 Castle Street, Hinckley, Leics, at Hinckley magistrates' court to a charge of selling a packet of throat lozenges containing benzocaine not under the supervision of a pharmacist. A fine of £10 was imposed. A plea of guilty was also entered to a charge of selling the lozenges in a packet that did not bear the name and address of the company. An absolute discharge was granted on the second charge, and the company were also ordered to pay £7 7s. advocate's fee. According to the prosecution the pharmacist in charge of the shop was not present when the sale was made. For the defence it was pleaded that the offences were technical only.

Charged With Stealing

A YOUNG process worker, when arrested in a Liverpool cafe, had in his possession and at his home stolen drugs worth £50, it was alleged by prosecution at Liverpool city magistrates' court, when James Stanton, of 111 Vine Street, Liverpool, was remanded in custody until August 10. Stanton was charged with stealing, as servant to Evans Medical, Ltd., 3,463 dexamphetamine tablets worth £50. A police officer said that as a result of information, constables saw Stanton in a cafe and told him it was believed that he had a certain drug in his possession. Stanton replied, it was alleged: "Yes, that's right." At Warren Street police station he was searched and in his possession he had 2,240 tablets, and at his home a further 1,223 tablets were found.

Alleged "Passing Off"

AN action concerning products marketed by Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Margo House, Hemp Row, London S.E.17, under the name Royal Secret was mentioned to the vacation judge (Mr. Justice Orr) in the High Court, London, on August 3. Mr. Ronald Stanley, for Germaine Montel Cosmétique Corporation, New York, U.S.A., and 2 Bond Street, London, W.1, said that they had sued Sidney Margolis, Ltd., alleging "passing off". It had been agreed that the plaintiffs' application for an interim injunction should be adjourned until trial of the action on an undertaking by Sidney Margolis, Ltd., who undertook that until trial of the action or further order, they would refrain from using the mark Royal Secret in connection with its perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, toilet articles, shampoos, soaps and essential oils. Mr. Douglas Falconer, for Sidney Margolis, Ltd., confirmed that the company gave that undertaking.

Patent Rights Extended

A four-year extension of patent rights in the United Kingdom in respect of ion-exchange membranes was granted to Ionics Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., on July 27 by Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacobs in the Chancery Division of the High Court. The

United Kingdom patent rights expired in June. The judge said that though, during the first ten years of the patent, the company had chosen to apply its resources to the application of the invention elsewhere, from 1960 onwards there had been found a number of commercial uses likely to be adopted by industry in the United Kingdom. Use of the invention in the United Kingdom in the field of water desalination could not, according to the evidence, be expected to become remunerative to the company before 1972. But it was applicable in other processes, including the treatment of sucrose, dextrose, whey, the concentration of seawater to produce brine, and the preparation of animal foods. Active steps taken by the company in the past six years had aroused the interest of a number of potential purchasers and an extension of four years was justified.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD.—Mr. B. E. Baker has been appointed a director.

NATIONAL STARCH AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, New York, U.S.A.—Net Sales for six months ended June 30 are \$53,462,612 (\$45,442,092 in same period 1965).

TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Net sales in year ended March 31 increased to Yen 97,765m. from Yen 94,784m. but profit fell to Yen 14,824m. from Yen 17,852m. Net balance, after tax, was Yen 7,170m. (Yen 8,673m.).

V.O.P. FRAGRANCES.—The company have announced the retirements of Mr. F. E. Shoninger, managing director, Antoine Chiris, Ltd., London. Mr. Yves de Chiris (eldest son of Mr. Leon de Chiris, the former owner), took over the position on August 5.

DIXONS PHOTOGRAPHIC LTD.—Group profit before tax of £112,597 (£62,458) increased from £231,388 to £303,327 in the year ended April 30. Dividend is maintained at 20 per cent. with a final of 11 per cent. in view of the Government's restraint policy.

SANITAS TRUST, LTD.—A final dividend of 12½ per cent. is recommended making a total of 40 per cent. for the year to March 31 (unchanged). In 1964-65 holders also received a 5 per cent. capital payment. Group sales amounted to £6.62m. for 1965-66 (against £6.53m.) and the pre-tax profit is £1,007,630 (£1,002,925). After tax of £407,464 (£588,872) and deducting minority interests, the net profit attributable to the company was up from £389,443 to £569,494. Of the total sales, those in the U.K. advanced from £4.44m. to £4.8m., but overseas sales were lower at £1.81m. (£2.09m.).

MACARTHYS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.—A final dividend of 11 per cent. is recommended, making 26 per cent. for the year ended April 30 (same). Subject to audit, the consolidated profits of the group before tax are £292,122 (£218,428). Taxes take £107,611 (£81,375) and retained profits are £117,914 (£64,028). The directors

state that their decision to hold the dividend at an annual rate of 26 per cent. has been made solely because of the Government's call for a temporary halt to increases in dividends. Had it not been for the recent change in Government policy, the directors would have recommended an increased total dividend for the year. The annual meeting to be held on September 29 will consider resolutions to increase the authorised share capital of the company, to capitalise £160,000, part of the sum standing to the credit of the share premium account, and to apply the sum in paying up in full 800,000 new Ordinary Shares of 4s. each to be allotted to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every two held.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., have appointed Mr. P. N.

Newton as director and general manager of their Eastleigh-based group of companies. Mr. Newton was previously managing director, Bristol Laboratories, Ltd. He flew to meet his colleagues in the parent company, (Warner-

Lambert Group) at Morris Plains, U.S.A., on August 4. Mr. C. B. Bray will continue as managing director of the Warner group of companies throughout the United Kingdom.

WINTHROP PRODUCTS CO. Dr. R. S. Inch has been appointed vice-

chairman of the Bayer-Winthrop executive board. As director of Winthrop's Southern Region, Dr. Inch is responsible for the company's exports to Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria. An Edinburgh man, he joined the company in

1955 after several years in clinical and teaching posts, and became its medical director in the following year. In addition to his medical qualifications and business experience, Dr. Inch is fluent in French; learned German as a prisoner of war; and speaks some Italian.

BUSINESS CHANGES

THE business of the late Mr. R. M. Davies, M.P.S., at 63 Fore Street, Bovey Tracey, Devon, is no longer being carried on as a pharmacy.

WRIGHT MACHINERY CO., LTD., are removing to Eskdale Road, Industrial Estate, Uxbridge, Middlesex (telephone: Uxbridge 31121) on August 15.



WEST END CHEMISTS (LANCASHIRE), LTD., have sold their business at 48 Manchester Road, Heywood, Lancs, to Mr. C. M. Corwen, M.P.S., who will trade as West End Chemists. Manufacturers are asked to note that West End Chemists (Lancashire), Ltd., have now no connection with any retail business.

GAZE & GARSIDE (FLAMSTEAD END) LTD., are to trade as Graham & Taylor as from September 1. The address is changed to 44 (instead of 44a) Flamstead End Road, Cheshunt, Herts, and the trading title will also apply to the branch at 81 The Avenue, Bengeo, Hertford. There is no change in management at either establishment.

WELLCOME ITALIA, S.p.A., Rome, with Calmic Engineering Co., Ltd., have acquired *Costruzione Impianti Sanitari Affini, S.p.A.*, Pomezia, Italy, manufacturers of hospital equipment. Mr. R. A. Stratton of Calmic Engineering Co., Ltd., has taken over as managing director C.I.S.A.

Appointments

DCMC-BARDRO AEROSOL PACKING CO., LTD., 291 Edgware Road, London, W.2, announce that Mr. D. A. Claydon has joined their organisation.

H. J. HEINZ & CO., LTD., have appointed Mr. A. Forsyth, their general manager, marketing and home sales. He succeeds Mr. J. A. Connell who has accepted the position of vice-president, H. J. Heinz Co., of Canada, Ltd.

CUSSONS SONS & CO., LTD., Kersal Vale, Manchester, have appointed Mr. H. J. McAleer their marketing manager with responsibility for the whole range of present products and for long term product development. Mr. J. A. Case, has been appointed general sales manager and takes over responsibility for all sales forces.

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES, LTD., Welwyn Garden City, have promoted Mr. B. Taylor to the position of marketing manager, medical products. Mr. Taylor was formerly sales manager, medical products, and is succeeded in that appointment by Mr. B. Simpkin, formerly head of S.K.&F.'s subsidiary company in Pakistan.

PERSONALITIES

MR. J. F. (JOHNNY) WOODCOCK who for thirty years has been representative in South-east England for Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., has retired.

MR. EMIL SCHMIDT, former partner of Holz Müller & Schmidt, Paris and Calcutta, celebrated in excellent health his hundredth birthday. After the 1914-18 war he was the foreign-East representative for Brunswick Quinine-Works, Buchler & Co. He lives at Union Yacht Club, Gmünden, Austria.

MR. W. J. PONTING, M.P.S., Brown & Gradidge, Ltd., High Street, Andover, Hants, has resigned from the town's chamber of trade because he is opposed to its six-day week trading proposal. As chemists are required to

be on the premises all the time the shop is open, Mr. Ponting told members that the proposal would mean six working days for a chemist without a relief.

MR. F. E. SHONINGER, who recently retired as managing director, Antoine Chiris, Ltd., (see previous page) joined that company in 1940 as managing director after 20 years of business activity in Europe. He returned to America in 1945 to assume in addition the presidency of Antoine Chiris Co., Inc., New York. Under his direction the two companies developed from small beginnings to become important factors in the perfumery field, in their respective countries. He intends to retain some activity in perfumery and will make known his plans in the near future.

PROFESSOR M. WEATHERALL, at present professor of pharmacology at the London Hospital Medical College in the University of London, is to join the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., on January 1, 1967, as head of the therapeutic research division of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at Beckenham. Professor Weatherall worked in Oxford and Edinburgh before coming, in 1949, as a senior lecturer to the London Hospital Medical College, where he established a department of pharmacology and became its professor in 1958. His research has included work on the pharmacology of heavy metals and cardiac glycosides, and on the behavioural effects of alcohol and barbiturates. He has also been concerned with operational research on teaching methods and on the prescribing of drugs in general practice, and has published a textbook on statistics for medical students.

DR. R. S. F. HENNESSEY, C.M.G., at present head of the therapeutic research division of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., becomes assistant research director with responsibility for scientific administration on January 1, 1967. Dr. Hennessey, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, entered the Colonial Medical Service



in 1929, served in Uganda and Palestine, and became Director of Medical Services in Uganda in 1949. He joined the Foundation as head of the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine in 1956, and has held this present position since 1958. He is chairman of the Expert Committee on Drug Toxicity of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. C. A. PERRY (dentifrice flavour chemist, Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd.) is currently visiting the United States to assess the supply position and study the new techniques used to im-

prove yield and quality of peppermint and spearmint oils.

MR. BIPUL PURKAYASTHA (Sales Force, Ltd.) is visiting India shortly to investigate the possibilities of forming an offshoot in that important market. The company already operate in France and South Africa. In Britain, they claim to be the largest contract-selling organisation, with over 150 permanent representatives.

DEATHS

BISHOP.—On July 28, Mr. Frank Warren Bishop, M.P.S., 8 High Street, Wiveliscombe, Somerset aged sixty-two. Mr. Bishop qualified in 1927. He was a past-chairman of the Somerset Pharmaceutical Committee and chairman of the local Chamber of Trade, a parish councillor and an active Freemason.

Mr. H. M. Lovell writes:—The passing of Frank Bishop of Wiveliscombe will be greatly regretted by all members of the Somerset branches of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and of the National Pharmaceutical Union. Frank was a very regular attender at all branch meetings and had been a member of the Somerset Pharmaceutical Committee from the 'appointed day' until March 31 this year, when ill health precluded him from standing for election once more. He endeared himself by his quiet and unassuming manner, behind which was an alert brain and a fighting spirit that showed itself when occasion demanded, especially when the welfare of rural pharmacy was under discussion. In his private life he was a keen Freemason, carrying out those precepts sincerely and conscientiously and attaining the rank of provincial junior deacon. His cheery smile will be missed in Somerset, but his memory will remain with all those with whom he came in contact. He was one of the type which pharmacy in general can ill afford to lose.

BRANDT.—On July 30, Mr. Richard Brandt, senior director of R. Brandt & Co. (Manufacturing), Ltd., Ribbra House, Dalston Gardens, Stanmore, Middlesex, aged eighty-two.

CAMERON.—On July 22, Mr. William Cameron, M.P.S., senior pharmacist, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Gosport, Hants. Mr. Cameron qualified in 1927.

DICK.—At Gleneagles Hospital, Singapore, on July 29, Mr. John Dick, M.P.S., P.O. Box 211 Singapore, 1. Mr. Dick qualified in 1931.

GOLDSTEIN.—Suddenly on August 6, Dr. R. F. Goldstein, managing director of the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Hammersmith House, London, W.6, aged sixty-two.

JONES.—On July 19, Mr. Alec Stanton Jones, M.P.S., 59 Park Avenue, Porthcawl, Glam. Mr. Jones qualified in 1926.

PENNINGTON.—Recently, Mr. Cecil Ralph Pennington, M.P.S., 18 Shrivensham Road, Highworth, Wilts. Mr. Pennington qualified in 1913.

RUDELL.—On July 23, Mr. Cecil Benton Ruddell, M.P.S., 83 Victoria Road, Cambridge. Mr. Ruddell qualified in 1933.

DRUG ADDICTION

Debate in Parliament

MEMBERS of the House of Commons were surprised during an adjournment debate when Mrs. RENEE SHORT declared on August 3 'in this small piece of silver paper I have six harmless-looking little white tablets. This is a £1-worth of heroin. I obtained it illicitly. I was not given a prescription, but it is easy to get if one knows where to go and has contacts'.

Escalation

Mrs. Short described the problem of drug addiction as a melancholy story of 'escalating from pep pills to main-line heroin, which could change a happy, balanced youngster into a furtive liar willing to cheat and commit violence. About 10 per cent of the heroin addicts in the country were being treated at All Saints hospital, Birmingham, and about a hundred new cases were being referred there every three months. Mrs. Short referred to the growing number of teenagers on the Home Office list of heroin addicts. She was sorry to say that it was also too easy to get hold of drugs, and unless the Government acted quickly, within five years the situation would be as dangerous as that in America. Undoubtedly theft and burglary provided many of the drugs sold openly in coffee bars, jazz clubs, all-night bowling alleys and cafes. The thefts were from pharmacies, warehouses and manufacturing chemists. One chemist was declared to have had 10,000 "purple hearts" and phenobarbitone tablets stolen in one robbery. The use of stolen and false prescriptions was another source of illicit material. In 1965 there had been, said Mrs. Short, two million prescriptions for "pep pills," 400,000 more than in 1964. During that period prescriptions for tranquillisers had gone up by 1,900,000 to 9 millions. The Brain Committee's report was concerned mainly with the prescribing of narcotics by doctors, and ignored completely the social aspects of drug addiction. 'It was not concerned with the "pushers" and it took no evidence from the addicts themselves. Had it done so the report could not have claimed that there was no evidence of a significant traffic in Dangerous Drugs stolen or smuggled into the country'. A psychiatrist had described the scene outside one all-night pharmacy in London, as 'a tourist attraction, something like the Changing of the Guard, as youngsters congregate outside to buy drugs from those with prescriptions'. She urged that all drugs should be under control of a pharmacist, and added 'we should remember that any drug store operated by an unqualified person who has an account with a wholesale chemist can be supplied with amphetamines and barbiturates'.

Legislation should be introduced at once to make it illegal for any supplier of Schedule 4 poisons to supply anyone except a qualified person. There should be much stricter control at chemists' shops and places where

drugs were stored or manufactured. Chemists should be required to keep all such drugs locked in a safe place. Until legislation was introduced, and so long as doctors were allowed to prescribe for addicts, they should be educated in the proper use of drugs. Parents should be much more alive to signs of addiction in children. Mrs. Short called for more police in towns in which the menace was known to be increasing. Replying for the Government, MISS ALICE BACON said that everyone must be greatly concerned at the sudden increase of drug-taking in recent years, and appalled that some people were making profit out of selling drugs to teenagers. There were two problems. The first was the increase in number of addicts to heroin and cocaine, and the second the vogue particularly amongst young people, for taking amphetamine drugs.

Sources of Illicit Supplies

After referring to the report of the Brain Committee on Drug Addiction and the over-prescribing of "hard" drugs by a small number of doctors, Miss Bacon turned to the second problem, the taking of amphetamine drugs. Where did the drugs come from? 'Clearly some may come from the factories where they are produced. There is over-prescribing. There is theft in transit. There is stealing from hospitals and warehouses. There are many places from which these drugs come.' Since the end of 1964 there had been 1,600 prosecutions and 1,500 convictions for unauthorised possession of

amphetamine. Every company registered under The Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, had been asked to give a written statement of its security arrangements. The replies were being examined to see if the same safeguards could be more generally used. 'We are also reviewing, with the help of the Pharmaceutical Society, the problem of security in pharmacy.'

Amphetamines presented a difficult problem of security, because of the numbers of the tablets involved. In 1965 the number of National Health prescriptions for amphetamines alone was 3.8 million, probably cover something of the order of 100 million tablets. The number of National Health Service prescriptions for amphetamines had been falling since 1965, but prescriptions for tranquillisers and anti-depressants had been rising. Heroin and cocaine supplies were carefully recorded from manufacturers to pharmacy. It would be a difficult task to apply control of that kind to amphetamines with the colossal number of tablets that were involved. Any question of restricting the doctor's authority to supply or prescribe drugs always raised difficult problems, because patients must not be deprived of essential treatment. Both heroin and cocaine were regarded by many doctors as clinically irreplaceable for certain limited purposes, and amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquillisers all had a wide range of clinical uses. It would be impracticable to attempt to define a maximum quantity of heroin or cocaine that could be dispensed on one prescription.

Miss Bacon was sure that prescribing doctors would take heed of the warnings in the Brain report.

COLOUR FILM

Kodak to lower price to retailers

KODAK, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have agreed to make an average reduction of 12½ per cent. in the price of colour films to retailers. The reduction, which becomes effective on October 1, was announced in a written reply by the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Douglas Jay) in the House of Commons on August 8. Discussions on retail margins are continuing.

Messrs. Kodak have agreed, in common with other suppliers of colour film, to abandon any restriction on supply of colour film to retail outlets, subject to normal commercial considerations and, initially, to availability of the goods. Film suppliers have also undertaken to arrange, in time for the 1967 photographic season, a system giving customers a choice of buying reversal colour film with or without the processing charge included. They are understood to have indicated their willingness to help independent processors who might wish to process their colour films.

Mr. Jay stated that, depending on the decision about retail margins, he expected from those arrangements an average reduction of 20 per cent. in colour film and processing prices.

The changes follow recommendations made in the Monopolies Commission's

report on the supply and processing of colour film (see *C. & D.*, May 7, p. 446).

The Commission's recommendation that import duty on colour film should be abolished has, however, been considered not at present to be in the public interest. The Minister announced that he would reconsider the matter if the arrangements described failed to produce the desired effect.

Messrs. Kodak have issued a statement in which they estimate that the reduction in the company's selling prices to distributors and other agreed changes will mean that, at existing sales levels, their net profit will be cut by at least £1 million. The company is determined to maintain the quality of its products and services. Whether the Monopolies Commission's expectation that lower prices would lead to increased sales remained to be seen. The agreement that Kodak, Ltd., would supply colour film to virtually any retailer who wished to stock it was, in the long term, likely to lead to changes in the pattern of photo-trading. In a letter circulated to dealers, the company promise careful consideration to dealers' investment in Kodak colour films on the day of the price reductions.

Reorganising the Branch System

COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS FOR DISCUSSION AT CONFERENCE

A STATEMENT issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sets out, for consideration in advance of the professional session of the Conference in September, the Council's proposals for reorganising the Branch system.

It recalls that the Branch system was established in 1922. Branch boundaries were fixed after suggestions had been received from the local associations of pharmacists organised by the Society to deal with National Health Insurance matters and have remained virtually unchanged. Adjustments had been made in particular cases from time to time and new branches been created on occasion and some old branches had disappeared; but, generally speaking, the Branch system is the same as it was at the beginning. The object of the Branches was to assist generally in the work of the Society. The intention was that there should be the minimum of interference and the Branches have been left largely to their own devices. There is a set of model rules but these are not compulsory. A *per capita* grant is made from the Society's general fund sufficient to finance a modest programme of activities. Branches are free to raise additional funds if they wish to augment their incomes.

Branch Representatives' Meeting

While the position of the Branches themselves has remained virtually unchanged, one important facet of Branch organisation, namely the Branch Representatives' meeting, has had a somewhat varied history. The first Branch Delegates' meeting was held in conjunction with the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London in 1923. (These meetings were called Branch Delegates' meetings until 1936, when the description was changed to Branch Representatives' meetings). From 1923 to 1935, in which year motions were first submitted by Branches, the meetings dealt with papers on subjects, and presented by persons, chosen by the Council. From 1935 to 1939 the meetings dealt with reports and statements presented by the Council and also motions from the Branches. During the war, except in 1940 and 1942, when the meetings were cancelled owing to war conditions, the meetings were devoted to the discussion of reports and statements by the Council. In 1945 and 1946 there were Joint Representatives' meetings of the Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Pharmaceutical Committees to discuss, amongst other things, the proposed National Health Service.

In 1947, the first post-war Conference out of London, the Branch Representatives' meeting dealt with reports from the Council and motions submitted by branches. One of the reports dealt with the time of holding the annual general meeting. Following this in 1948 the procedure of the annual general meeting was changed and a plan to hold in future a Branch

Representatives' meeting in conjunction with it was put into operation. This meeting was to be devoted to the consideration of motions submitted by Branches and held in addition to the one held in conjunction with the Conference. The Branch Representatives' meeting at the Conference in 1948 dealt with reports presented by the Council and this pattern was continued from 1948 to 1955. In 1956 the arrangement of holding a Branch Representatives' meeting in connection with the Conference was changed. The understanding at the time the Conference was brought under the Society's aegis in 1922 and the Branch system was set up was that the Branches would be represented at the Conference as a whole. For many years, however, Branch Representatives only officially attended the Branch Representatives' meeting. After discussion with the Conference it was decided to abolish the Branch Representatives' meetings at the Conference, and to provide within the Conference programme for meetings which would carry on the function of the Branch Representatives' meeting in the form of the present Professional Sessions.

The procedure whereby motions are submitted for discussion at the Branch Representatives' meeting has not been entirely satisfactory. The arrangements have not provided sufficient opportunity for motions to be examined to ensure they are free from inaccuracies and ambiguities before being submitted for preliminary discussion by the Branches and for final discussion at the Branch Representatives' meeting. Moreover, the arrangement whereby amendments had to be similarly submitted meant that insufficient time was available for Branches to give either motions or amendments the consideration they needed. This situation has now been to some extent remedied by the holding of a meeting of representatives of Branches, which desire to submit motions, at which their motions are discussed and suggestions made for improvement where necessary. Also the need to submit amendments in advance has been done away with, so that more time is available for the consideration of motions. These arrangements are tentative and subject to review in the light of experience.

Branch Linkages

It will be noted that so far nothing has been said about any stage between the Branch as the local unit and activity at the national level. Following a Branch Representatives' meeting resolution in 1951, a scheme of regional grouping of Branches was prepared. The object was to link together neighbouring branches so that they could hold joint functions. In this way there would be secured a wider interchange of views than was possible within each branch and a greater sense of participation in the Society's affairs. It would also economise in the use

of headquarters' speakers. This scheme, however, did not obtain sufficient support and was not put into practice. It was left that Branches could, if they so desired, hold joint meetings and other activities and would receive a supplementary grant towards the cost of such additional functions. Little use has been made of this opportunity.

Branch Secretaries' Meeting

Another part of the Branch system is the holding of an annual meeting of Branch Secretaries, at which matters relevant to the working of the system are discussed. A discussion on Branch organisation was initiated by the Secretary and Registrar at the Branch Secretaries' meeting in 1962, and the topic was pursued in the subsequent year in the form of tentative proposals of the Council for recasting Branch areas, setting up and staffing a regional structure, providing Branch representation on the Organisation Committee, and giving more responsibility to branches. These proposals had a mixed reception and for this and other reasons were not proceeded with.

The purpose of using this professional session to discuss branch organisation is to open the subject to wider discussion on the basis of the Council's assessment of what is practicable and desirable at this stage to improve the Branch system and make it a more effective instrument for furthering the objects of the Society. It seems clear to the Council that any drastic reorganisation would not be successful, however attractive in theory. It would be attempting too much and create more problems than it would solve. What is needed is an objective which can be approached gradually as experience is gained. The objective is to bring the membership into more effective practical relationship with the Society so that the Society gains both by greater participation of its members in its activities and by its own greater contribution to the welfare of its members.

In addition the Branch system should aim to achieve greater cohesion between all sections of pharmacy and a more united approach to public and other authorities concerned in some way or other with pharmacy at the local or regional level. In this connection the unifying rôle of the Society is important. In recent years the Society has established its position as the body concerned with all matters which impinge upon the interests of the pharmacist as a qualified person and the need for it to co-operate with sectional bodies in pursuit of common aims.

Suggested Changes

This means that relations between the Society and other pharmaceutical bodies at the centre should be paralleled by similar relations between their local units. So far this has not happened. The ideal would be for all local organisations to cover the same areas,

e.g. county or county borough areas at branch level and regional hospital board areas at regional level. In the meantime the claims of joint activity can be recognised by the branches of the different bodies conveniently situated discussing, on the initiative of the Society's branch, the ways in which they might work together to mutual advantage.

This should tend to create a feeling of community of interest through a better understanding of the problems of pharmacy as a whole and possibly reduce duplication of effort. At the same time the boundary question can be studied to see what changes might usefully be suggested in the light of this joint activity. Reference has already been made to an abortive proposal to set up a regional system. There is, however, no doubt that regional activities can play an important part in stimulating interest in the Society's affairs, as is shown by the few branches which organise regional conferences. Again, it may be that for the present no attempt should be made to establish a formal structure but that Branches should be encouraged to make suggestions when and where regional conferences should be held, either limited to the Society's branches or embracing other bodies as well.

It would be asking too much of branches to leave this form of activity entirely to their initiative, hence the reference to their making suggestions rather than taking action. The actual organisation should be a function of headquarters in consultation with the branches concerned. Although no regional system is proposed in the sense of being interposed between the branches and the Council, some loosely defined arrangement of a regional character seems advisable if the further education of pharmacists is to be organised through schools of pharmacy. One would like to see each school responsible for an area of the country and conduct lectures and courses either in the school or in other appropriate centres within the area.

Branch Responsibilities

A word should now be said about branch responsibilities. As mentioned earlier, branches have been free to operate more or less as they wished but in practice a common pattern of activities can be seen. The holding of meetings on scientific and professional matters with invited speakers and on matters relating to Branch Representatives' meetings and the arranging of social functions make up the routine business of branches. Although these activities have sustained the Branches throughout their existence and have made a valuable contribution to the well-being both of the Society and of its members, it is generally accepted that the potential importance of the Branches has by no means been realised in practice and that the services they undertake could be considerably extended. Mention has been made of their co-ordinating rôle, which in itself should encourage the handling of a wider range of subjects. Nevertheless there is need for greater guidance and oversight from headquarters in relation to duties which the Branches could

usefully perform in addition to what they do now. The Branch should be the Society in microcosm and assist in carrying out the functions of the Society so far as they have a local application and are appropriate for the Branch to deal with.

In this connection the following are the most important:—

- (a) Establishing contact with students whether undergoing academic or practical training.
- (b) Arranging, in collaboration with headquarters and schools of pharmacy, teaching hospitals, medical centres, etc., for the holding of post-graduate courses and other educational projects.
- (c) Exercising general oversight of the practice of pharmacy in the area and taking note of any matters relating to the observance of legal requirements or professional standards; taking appropriate action to deal with such matters by way of advice or of report to headquarters. This would tend to prevent a problem which might easily be settled by prompt action at an early stage from developing into a more serious one.

Now a Registered Trade Mark.—Carless is now a registered trade mark of Carless, Capel & Leonard, Ltd., London, E.9.

Absorbing Most of the Tax.—André Philippe, 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6, are making no increase in the prices of their taxable products except in the giant aerosol.

Withdrawal Decided.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceutical division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches, now advise that Sulmezil V preparations are being withdrawn on September 30.

Discontinued.—ELI LILLY & CO., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants, are deleting from their price list on September 30 the following packs. Packs that remain available are indicated in parenthesis. Liquid 35 Cologel 80 oz. (16 oz.); tablets 1703 Crystodigin 0.1 mgm.; elixir 242 Ferri-Betalin 16 oz.; M-17 Homicebrin 4 oz.; tablets 1572 Ergotrate 0.2 gm. 100 and 1,000 tablets 4043 Seconal sodium 50 mgm. sugar coated orange 100; suspension M-107 Sulph-Illasone 60 mls.

Nearing its End.—Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, have ceased manufacturing Bronchagen desensitising vaccine for asthma and perennial rhinitis, and orders can be met from stock for a limited time only. A similar preparation can be supplied as a specific desensitising vaccine formulated to the patient's particular requirements.

Dispatch Dates.—Thermos, Ltd., Ongar Road, Brentwood, Essex, notify the following dates on which deliveries of particular vacuum container models are being resumed. An earlier list was published in the *C. & D.*, July 23. Model 14QF, week commencing August 15; model 21, end of September;

- (d) The study and oversight of the pharmaceutical needs of the area with a view to supplying information for use in connection with the planned distribution of pharmacies and other pharmaceutical facilities and to co-operating in maintaining a comprehensive pharmaceutical service based upon the efficient and economic use of the available resources.

These specific tasks would open up a wide and strenuous field of activity and impose responsibilities which could not be carried out without involving the help of the branch membership as a whole. It would also involve the strengthening of branch secretarial arrangements to ensure that adequate resources were at the disposal of the branch secretaries.

A Pilot Scheme?

Although it is hoped that as a result of local initiative the pattern of organisation discussed will take shape throughout the country, it is felt that it would be an advantage if a pilot scheme were worked out at headquarters in association with the Branches concerned and applied in a region.

TRADE NOTES

models 17½, 1717 and 707, early October; models 58, 58Q and 620, mid October.

TRADE SHOWS

BELFAST, Midland hotel, August 16-18, DOROTHY GRAY, LTD.

BRISTOL, Royal hotel, August 16-18. GOYA, LTD.

LEEDS, Griffin hotel, August 15-19. BOURJOIS, LTD.; H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD.; FIELDS OF BOND STREET; HOUSE OF MANHATTAN. Metropole hotel, August 15-19. GOYA, LTD.; JEAN SORELLE, LTD. August 15-18. DOROTHY GRAY, LTD.; GEORGE SPENCER & SON, LTD.

LIVERPOOL, Adelphi hotel, August 15-19. BOURJOIS, LTD.; FIELDS OF BOND STREET; GOYA, LTD.; HOUSE OF MANHATTAN.

NOTTINGHAM, Victoria hotel, August 15-19. BOURJOIS, LTD.; FIELDS OF BOND STREET; HOUSE OF MANHATTAN. August 15-18. BOURJOIS, LTD. County hotel, August 15-18. GOYA, LTD.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, Queen's hotel, August 15-19. BOURJOIS, LTD.; H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD. August 15-18. FIELDS OF BOND STREET; GOYA, LTD.; HOUSE OF MANHATTAN; JEAN SORELLE, LTD.

Bonus Offers

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Anthisan cream, Anthical cream and Avomine tablets. Bonus offers of ten invoiced as nine close on August 31. (Corrected note.)

Premium Offers

HORLICKS, LTD., Slough, Bucks.—Cellular blanket at saving of £2 5s. (single bed size) or £3 (double bed size) respectively per blanket. Featured on labels of Horlicks (8 oz.) and chocolate Horlicks (6 oz.) packs.

A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Owing to heavy demand and to strikes, supplies of premium-offer child's perambulator has been delayed.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:
Hicks cholic (or cholera) mixture.
Sibsal products (present supplier).

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Influenza Virus Vaccine.—The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, offer a 1-mil syringe pack of Influvac, available this year in addition to the other packs of the product. Each 1-mil dose of Influvac contains 17,500 H.A. units of inactivated influenza virus. The strains are A/26/1963 (10,500 H.A. units) and B/33/1958 (7,000 H.A. units). The vaccine is understood to have an extremely low nitrogen content (less than 6 microgm. per 3,500 H.A. units).

Sterile Heating Powder.—Pigot & Smith, Ltd., Leigh Street, Wigan, Lancs, have made available to hospitals as a dispensing pack a topical aerosol containing 20 gm. of sterile urea-formic-iodine powder, micronised to below 10 microns. In addition to its wide spectrum, the U.F.I. powder is claimed non-toxic, non-irritant, and to promote rapid healing, providing the medical profession with an acceptable alternative to antibiotics for topical application.

Preventing Urinary-tract infections.—Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, Ches, have launched a new speciality Polybactrin soluble G.U. for the prevention of urinary-tract infections. Polybactrin soluble G.U. consists of neomycin sulphate, zinc bacitracin and polymyxin B sulphate as dry powder in a sterile vial. When the powder is dissolved in water it is understood to provide a non-irritant but potent solution for bladder and urethral irrigation. The product is intended for treating established infection and as a prophylactic measure associated with catheterisation. The Company's representatives are starting to detail it to hospital staffs. Polybactrin soluble G.U. is issued in packs of 3 vials of powder and 3 ampoules of saline solution.

Against Infection and Against Angina.—William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, have introduced two new specialities. Urolucosil suspension is for the treatment of urinary-tract infections in children and patients unable to take tablets. It contains 0.1 gm. of sulphamethizole in 5 mls of suspension. Adult dosage is 0.2 gm. five times a day; for children, one-half of the adult dosage. Pack is a bottle containing 125 mls. The second new product, Peritrate with phenobarbitone S.A. combines Peritrate (PETN), 80 mgm., with phenobarbitone, 45 mgm., in a sustained-action tablet for the prophylactic treatment of the anxious or fearful angina patient. Dosage is one tablet twice a day. Packs are bottles of fifty and 500 tablets.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

Three-in-one Poultry Vaccine.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1 are introducing at the beginning of September a new three-in-one poultry vaccine Annovax against Newcastle disease (fowl pest), infectious bronchitis and epidemic tremor. It is claimed the first combined vaccine against those three major diseases to be an-

nounced in Britain. Price of the vaccine will be less than the cost of the three vaccines bought separately, but the chief saving will be in time needed for vaccination. Disturbance in handling the birds will likewise be cut down. Potential breeding stock should have been vaccinated at least once previously with Wellcome brand Newcastle disease (fowl pest) vaccine, inactivated. They should then be given the first dose of Annovax at about ten weeks of age. A second dose must be given 3-4 weeks before the birds come into lay, further reinforcing protection against Newcastle disease and establishing immunity to infectious bronchitis and epidemic tremor. Protection against all three diseases following two doses of Annovax is understood to last for about six months.

Pig Salmonellosis Vaccine.—What is claimed the first vaccine to be commercially available to veterinary surgeons against salmonellosis in pigs is announced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, W.1. The vaccine may be used in piglets from two weeks old and a single injection is understood to give immunity lasting until slaughter weight is reached. The vaccine is being marketed under the brand name Suscovax. Cost of vaccination is likely to be 3s. or 3s. 6d. per animal according to the number vaccinated. In 1965 the Animal Health Trust announced the development of strains of *Salmonella dublin* and *Salmonella cholerae-suis* that could be used in calves and pigs respectively. The *S. dublin* has been used in the development and production of the Burroughs Wellcome vaccine Mellavax, now widely used in the calf rearing industry. Extensive trials were carried out by the Wellcome Research Laboratories with a pig salmonellosis vaccine prepared from the Animal Health Trust strain of *S. cholerae-suis*. They proved successful and have made possible the marketing of Suscovax. The use of Suscovax removes the need for administering antibiotics to prevent salmonellosis. Because the vaccine contains living organisms, medication or food supplementation with antibiotics or other anti-bacterial drugs should be avoided during the time of vaccination.

PRODUCTS FOR COUNTER SALE

For Junior.—Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, introduced on August 1 a new 100 pack of Sanatogen junior vitamins.

Rat Poison.—Released through certain outlets in 1964 by Tavolek Laboratories, Ltd., a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, Raticate rat killer is now being distributed by Gerhardt-Penick Ltd., Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey through pharmacies in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Raticate has received widespread publicity for its claimed property of killing rats within four hours without exerting harmful effect on domestic and farm animals. Messrs. Gerhardt-Penick claim that, by the addition of

Raticate to the range of rat and mouse killers manufactured by the company, they now offer the most comprehensive range of rodent control products in the United Kingdom.

SUNDRIES

Illuminated Magnifier.—Lyvia of London, Ltd., 9 Tabernacle Street, London, E.C.2, offer a self-illuminated magnifier comprising an unbreakable viewer housing a 2-in. lens which magnifies five times in surface area. The casing is high-gloss-enamelled and seamless plastic with push-bar switch for the light. The magnifier (overall length 8 in.) operates on two 1½-volt batteries.

Four-way Hair Curler.—A hair curler newly available from Pifco Ltd., Pifco House, Watling Street, Manchester, 4, provides for a choice of four different sizes of curls—short, snappy, medium or bouncy. The chosen roller slides on the heating tube (no worry about tangled flex as it detaches from



the handle). Full instructions are supplied plus a chart of suggested heating times. The curler may be used on bleached or tinted hair and is ideal for straightening wavy or curly hair. Display box contains curler, detachable rollers, stand, heat-resistant cloth and detachable flex.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Cream Skin Perfume.—A new Tweed cream skin perfume from Lenthéric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, is a creamy perfume that "glides on to the skin and lingers for hours."

Additions to Range.—Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, have added to their Lanalol range a perfumed shampoo that is claimed to



condition the hair and eliminate excessive grease. Pleasantly perfumed; a pressing oil that controls the hair and aids smooth styling and a relaxer that 'straightens the most unruly hair.'



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Apathy at the Centre

THE Council's proposals for reorganising the branch system of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, published in advance of the discussion to be held during the first professional session of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Manchester (see p. 144) are in themselves hardly likely to stimulate the kind of chain reaction so necessary to revitalise the Society's branch membership.

The document contains little that is new, and much of it is historical. Its very language is uninspired and calculated rather to promote than to dispel apathy amongst the Society's membership. Even the practical suggestion of a pilot scheme seems to be put forward without any real conviction:—

It is felt that it would be an advantage if a pilot scheme were worked out at headquarters in association with the branches concerned and applied in a suitable region.

Surely the suggestion should be prefaced 'we propose' or 'we have arranged,' not the apologetic 'it is felt', which lacks the leadership members expect on this vital question.

We wonder if the "pilot scheme" itself is not redundant, since the pioneer work would seem to have been done already by more than one branch, not too remote from Bloomsbury Square, putting into practice many of the proposals that the Council is now advancing, such as contacts with students and schools of pharmacy; local post-graduate courses and lectures; and exercising general oversight over the practice of pharmacy in the area. A lead by one branch some time ago in publishing a bulletin proved so successful that other followed suit, and a number of admirable examples have come our way. We feel certain that, if some of the 'reorganisers' at Bloomsbury Square were to move a little southward or northward or, in fact, towards any almost point of the compass, they could ascertain quite readily the factual information they seem to be seeking, and could gain in the process a wealth of experience that might be acted upon without delay.

Branch organisation was a subject of a professional session at the Bournemouth Conference in 1959, and during the intervening years the branch system has, for the most part creaked along with indifferent numerical support. Fortunately there are areas in which great cohesion has been shown between the various

sections within pharmacy. As a rule that happy manifestation has been due not to action from the centre but rather to the activities of two or three pharmacists in a branch who have managed to overcome local inertia and promote greater membership participation in branch affairs. Undoubtedly the most successful branches are those having among their members enthusiasts who are prepared to devote much of their "spare" time to the local organisation, often having additional resources that are not available to the majority of pharmacists (particularly those in retail practice, who are, of course, unable to call upon assistance in carrying out their supervisory duties).

The most important reference in the Council's proposals is, perhaps, that concerning 'the strengthening of branch secretarial arrangements to ensure that adequate resources are at the disposal of the branch secretaries.'

Those resources are fundamental and essential to a successful branch organisation. The Council's thoughts on that aspect should have been made known and not left to be expanded by Mr. Tristram when he brings forward the proposals at the professional session. As it is, we shall be surprised if some excellent suggestions are not forthcoming from private members speaking at the session, highlighting the inadequacies of the statement.

Trade Refuse Defined

ANOMALIES arising from the artificial division of trade refuse whose collection must be paid for and house refuse for which no charge is levied has been the subject of counsel's opinion.

Answering a point put to him by the Urban District Councils Association, he gave his view that house refuse includes all refuse arising from persons living (eating, drinking or being kept warm) whether in a house, hotel or factory, and does not include refuse arising from any other cause (trade manufacture, shops and post offices). Trade undertakings may, in the course of business undertaking, produce refuse of the same nature as that produced from persons living, such as waste food (where food is manufactured) or ashes or cardboard boxes or paper. By implication it should, one supposes, be collected free. In so far as it is not produced by the actual living, eating, drinking or warming of the workers as human beings, the refuse will be trade refuse. So refuse from the canteen, ashes produced by keeping the workers warm, or waste paper produced in the recreation or common room would all be house refuse. Letters received by a business would, of course, be trade refuse, but letters, if any, received by individuals personally would be house refuse.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY DANGEROUS DISTEMPERS

From "The Life of Samuel Johnson," by James Boswell

SINCE you left me, I have continued in my own opinion, and in Dr. Brocklesby's, to grow better with respect to all my formidable and dangerous distempers; though to a body battered and shaken as mine has lately been it is to be feared that weak attacks may be sometimes mischievous. I have, indeed, by standing carelessly at an open window, got a very troublesome cough, which it has been necessary to appease by opium, in larger quantities than I like to take, and I have not found it give way so readily as I expected; its obstinacy, however, seems at last disposed to submit to the remedy, and I know not whether I should then have a right to complain of any morbid sensation.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN TRAINING PROBLEM NOW "MORE COMPLEX"

Consideration still being given to a post-graduate scheme

THE Registration Committee of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society recommended at the monthly Council meeting on August 3 that the Privy Council should be informed that developments since 1964 had made the preparation of a scheme for a planned and supervised post-graduate practical training more complex, but that consideration was still being given to the problem. The Committee reminded the Council that, in November 1964, alterations to the examination regulations agreed by the Council had been submitted to the Privy Council for approval, their effect being to abolish pre-graduate practical training. The submission had been the subject of representations by the Company Chemists' Association to the Privy Council. In June 1965 the Privy Council had written inviting the Society's comments on those representations and suggesting (a) that it might be premature to approve the alterations at that time and later unnecessary, as the diploma would be replaced with degrees in pharmacy; and (b) that post-graduate practical training should be planned and supervised. A further letter had been received from the Privy Council asking if a reply could now be given on those two issues. It was noted that only one school of pharmacy would offer first-year instruction for the Pharmaceutical Chemist diploma in September 1966, and that pre-graduate practical training was no longer of importance. The Committee recommended that the Privy Council should also be informed that the Council wished to withdraw the alterations to the examination regulations submitted for approval on November 13, 1964.

MR. J. A. MYERS suggested that a recommendation should be made about the type of premises involved. "It is still possible for a post-graduate pupil to get into premises that will appal him for the rest of his life," he said. The Council thought that, if premises were fit to be put on the register, they were fit to take post-graduate pupils, but Mr. Myers disagreed. The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the Registration Committee were presented by its chairman (MR. J. E. BALMFORD). It was also reported that nine persons had been registered as "student" in July 1966, against twelve registrations in July 1965. Total of registrations for the year was 107, against 139 registrations for the corresponding period in 1965.

Examiners

It was recommended that the following chairmen of the panels of examiners for England and Wales should be re-appointed for 1966-67: Pharmaceutics, Dr. E. A. Rawlins; pharmacognosy, Dr. S. B. Challen; pharmaceutical chemistry, Dr. D. R. Bragg; physiology and pharmacology, Dr. G. M. Mitchell; pharmaceutics III, part A, Mr. J. Wright. The president had appointed Mr. J. E. Balmford, Professor A. H. Beckett and Mr. G. Bryan to be the adjudicating committee under by-law XIX (18 and 19).

The chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee (Miss M. A. BURR) presented the minutes of that Committee. Legacies each of £561 had been received from the estate of Adelia E. Whittle, Birmingham, 28, for the Orphan and Benevolent funds. Grants had been made or were recommended for four members, six widows of members and in respect of three orphans.

The minutes of the meeting of the Organisation Committee were presented by its chairman (MR. W. J. TRISTRAM). The Committee had considered a draft paper on the Council's proposals for reorganising the branch system. It was recommended that the draft paper, with minor modifications, should be published as soon as possible (see p. 144).

A report summarising the second membership survey was discussed and it was decided that certain further points

should be elucidated before the matter could be taken further. The Committee recommended that the branch grant of 9s. a member up to a total of 350 and 6s. 6d. a member thereafter be increased to 10s. and 7s. 6d. a member respectively as from April 1, 1967. The recommendation was made after consideration of the resolution passed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May, "That it is the opinion of the meeting that the one shilling increase in the branch capitation fee is insufficient to meet increases in local expenditure and should be increased."

Election Paper

The minutes of the meeting of the Publications Committee were presented by its chairman (MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST). The Committee recommended continuance of the practice of sending to members, with their voting papers, Council candidates' statements of policy and biographical details, but the discontinuance of duplicate publication of policy statements in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. A new book, "Drug Identification," developed from material originally included in Volume 2 of the Extra Pharmacopoeia, was reported published on July 29 as the first Extra Pharmacopoeia companion volume. The "Dental Practitioners' Formulary, 1966" had been published in June at 5s.

The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Practice Committee and its subcommittees were presented by the Committee's chairman (MR. J. P. KERR). It was decided that copies of irregular prescriptions reported upon to the office during July should be the basis of further discussions with the British Medical Association on the subject of illegible, incomplete and irregular prescriptions. An interim report on information collected by the office on the distribution of pharmacies in a number of European countries was received and would be the basis for further inquiries to selected European countries.

Members of the Agricultural and Veterinary Pharmacy Group had, it was reported, shown a preference for holding the Group's annual meeting on a Sunday. It was recommended that in future such meetings should be held in the early afternoon of that day in the Society's house in London, and that the Council should be asked to consider adding "March or before April" in paragraph 5 of the constitution. The subcommittee had considered the procedure for electing members to the group committee and whether the proportion of elected members should be increased. It had been pointed out that such an election might not necessarily ensure that regional and sectional interests were adequately represented. It was resolved to ask the Practice Committee to consider membership of the subcommittee.

Arrangements for meetings at Huntingdon on October 19 (afternoon visit to facilities of Carworth-Europe and a poultry research station; and evening group meeting on "Poultry Hygiene—the Role of the Pharmacist") and Edinburgh on January 18 (evening group meeting on "Diseases of Sheep") had been discussed. It was pointed out that the rate of application for membership of the Group had declined and the subcommittee considered recruitment at local level was now needed. It was recommended that the attention of secretaries of branches of the Society should be drawn to the fact that members of the subcommittee were willing to address branch meetings on agricultural and veterinary pharmacy practice. The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the Law Committee, presented by its chairman (MR. D. E. SPARSHOTT) recorded that during June, the premises of 557 authorised sellers and sixty-three traders had been inspected. Sixteen cases of alleged infringements of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and one

under the Pharmacy Act, 1954, had been considered. Proceedings were recommended against one authorised seller and two traders, and warning letters to six authorised sellers and eight traders. It was reported that the Privy Council had approved the appointment of the five additional inspectors following the introduction of the revised drug-testing scheme. They are: Graham Pickup, Henry Littler, S. N. Williams, V. W. G. Franklin and W. V. N. Fowler. All five had taken up their appointments and were undergoing training. The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee, presented by its chairman (MR. W. M. DARLING), recorded that, since the previous meeting, action had been taken over three infringements of the recommendations on advertising. The Committee considered reports of the use by certain pharmacies of the crossed-out price method of announcing price reductions, and recommended that attention should be drawn to the Council statement on the subject (advice to use the phrase "new price" as sole method of announcing the reduction). It was resolved to ask Barclays Bank to omit reference to chemists when reprinting a brochure. Views previously expressed to a manufacturer that publicity for pharmacy that included the name of a manufacturer

could be an embarrassment for the profession was reaffirmed.

Following a newspaper report of a meeting held at Reading designed to promote "health education", which had been attended by officers of the local branch, it was agreed that attention should be drawn to the practice of some manufacturers of using branch and Society activities to promote the sale of their products with a recommendation that branch organisations should not be so used. The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Committee for Education and Science, held on July 6, were presented by its chairman (MR. JOHN GROSSET). It was recommended that the ordinary B.Sc. degree in pharmacy to be awarded by Sunderland Technical College should be approved, and that the Honours B.Sc. degree in pharmacy, University of Aston in Birmingham, should be similarly approved. A letter was being sent to the principal of Chelsea College of Science and Technology and Professor A. H. Beckett (head of the school of pharmacy), thanking them for the facilities and help provided in organising the recent successful vocational course for teachers in pharmaceutical subjects.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Revolting and Difficult

SIR,—Reference your paragraph heading, *C. & D.*, August 6, p. 121, "Practical Measures against Biting Flies." Are many people addicted to this revolting habit? To me it would seem a most difficult feat to perform.

W. G. ROBINSON,
Fulford, Yorks.

On the Stalls

SIR,—May I impose on your space to congratulate our erstwhile "friends", Keldon, Ltd., on the outstanding success of their new sales policy. The current "threepence off" pack of Optrose is already on local market stalls at cut prices, shortly to be followed, no doubt, by others but not, naturally, by Famel!

EX CAMERA PRINCIPIS

Easier Than Drugs

SIR,—Pharmacists, in some areas, can now more readily obtain from their wholesalers plastic toys and musical rattles than the drugs and chemicals they require for dispensing. The difficulties seem to date from the time that some of the smaller drug firms withdrew from the market. Perhaps the wrong firms gave up.

H. TRELOGAN,
Wadhurst, Sussex.

Stock Phrase

SIR,—Will you please inform me where I can purchase a typewriter with the following wording on one key:—"Please accept our sincere apologies for the trouble caused."

This is so much a stock phrase with office managers these days that I am sure this phrase must be a stock feature. If you have not the information perhaps you would care to ask for it in your Information Wanted column. In conclusion I suggest you try to obtain information on firms who

are blatantly rude in not replying to letters regarding errors, etc.

E. HINDLE,
Hull.

South Wales Pharmacists Please Note

SIR,—A joint committee has been set up representing pharmacists in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire with the object of promoting a ball at the Top Rank suite in Cardiff on Friday, November 4. This is a result of the most successful and enjoyable Conference ball held at this venue during Conference week, 1965. It is proposed that the ball shall be organised along similar lines this year, with a buffet service from 9 to 11.30 p.m. The president of the Pharmaceutical Society and his lady are to be our guests for the evening. This is, of course, a completely new venture, and it must be emphasised that it in no way interferes with the activities of any branch in the area. Tickets are now available from the secretary of this committee or from branch secretaries in the area, priced £2 2s. each.

P. BARRATT,
86 Heol Gabriel,
Whitchurch, Cardiff

Misusing the Pharmacist

SIR,—I note the advertisement by Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd. in your columns (*C. & D.*, July 30), and as a retail pharmacist in the Southern television area, which was used as a test market for this product, I think I should write to you to comment upon the statements made in it. The majority of my colleagues in the Southampton Branch area do not need to "recommend it with confidence." They are sufficiently intelligent to be able to assess the formula of this preparation and to realise that it is merely a duplication of others already on the market. As you will know, I am in

touch with many businesses throughout the area and I can assure you that no substantial proportion gave this preparation any considerable backing, display or recommendation, merely holding the initial small supply in stock against the casual demand promoted by television advertising. I deplore the inclusion in your publication of the paragraph in the advertisement saying: "Every adult dose of complex-D contains three times as much dextromethorphan hydrobromide as any other proprietary cough product. Clinical tests conducted by doctors have proved that complex-D gives up to eight hours relief from coughs, and that it can be taken safely." Any pharmacist would be foolish indeed to substantiate a statement of that nature when recommending it to a customer. Once more we are faced with the fact that a manufacturer who has encouraged and promoted completely widespread distribution of his products is made aware that retail pharmacy still has a substantial proportion of the sales of household preparations, and consequently stakes his claim in a field already more than adequately covered by others, not to add anything to the common good, but merely to secure a share in a market that depends very largely on the goodwill of the sellers.

F. MURLEY, LTD.,
F. MURLEY, Managing director,
Southampton.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In BARNSELY during April 37,411 prescriptions (24,885 forms) were dispensed. Total cost was £18,667, an average of 119.75d.

In SOUTH-WEST LONDON and SURREY during the year 1965-66 9,339,734 prescriptions were dispensed by contractors at a total cost of £5,117,979.

In LINCOLN during April 38,619 prescriptions (25,707 forms) were dispensed at an average of 128.26d. per prescription. Total cost was £20,639.

In ENGLAND during January-April 85,954,883 prescriptions (56,015,565 forms) were dispensed. Total cost was £44,659,101, an average of 124.7d. per prescription.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 155.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

FRAMYSpray spray

MANUFACTURER: Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

DESCRIPTION: Sterile antibiotic spray presented in aerosol containing 1 gm. of framycetin sulphate, 165,000 units of polymyxin B sulphate, 10,000 units of zinc bacitracin and inert B.P.C. propellents to 110 gm.

INDICATIONS: Control of pathogenic organisms contaminating wounds and burns and infecting tissues exposed during surgery.

METHOD OF USE: See manufacturer's literature.

PACKS: Aerosol canister containing 110 gm. A sterilisable plastic outer case is supplied with every five aerosols.

FIRST ISSUED: July 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

NIDRIN antacid drink

MANUFACTURER: Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Chocolate-flavoured sweetened granules containing aluminium hydroxide/magnesium carbonate co-dried gel, 1 gm. in each 14 gm. dose.

INDICATIONS: Hyperacidity and peptic ulcer, especially at night when pain due to excess acid interferes with sleep.

DOSAGE: 14 gm. (2-3 heaped teaspoonfuls) stirred into a beaker of warm or hot — not boiling — milk at bedtime or at any time that the patient wakes with acid pain.

PRECAUTIONS: Diabetics should note that the granules have a carbohydrate content of approximately 6 gm. per 14 gm. dose.

PACK: Polythene jar containing 95 gm.

FIRST ISSUED: June 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

ISMELIN injection

MANUFACTURER: CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: 1-ml ampoules each containing 10 mgm. of guanethidine sulphate.

INDICATIONS: Hypertensive crises, including toxæmia of pregnancy. Rapid determination of a satisfactory oral dose of Ismelin.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Known or suspected phæochromocytoma (see manufacturers' literature).

DOSAGE: 10-20 mgm. by intramuscular injection (see manufacturers' literature).

SIDE EFFECTS: Most commonly those resulting from sympathetic blockade: dizziness, weakness, lassitude, diarrhoea and blurring of vision.

STORAGE: Should be protected from light.

PACK: Box of six ampoules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: July 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

NORINYL-1 tablets

MANUFACTURER: Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., St. Ives House, Maidenhead, Berks.

DISTRIBUTOR: Vestric Ltd., Runcorn, Ches. and branches.

DESCRIPTION: White tablets, 6/32 in. in diameter, each containing 1 mgm. of norethisterone and 0.05 mgm. mestranol

INDICATIONS: Conception control; dysmenorrhoea; pre-menstrual tension.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Caution is advised in the presence of liver disorder or breast cancer.

DOSAGE: One tablet daily for twenty-one days, followed by seven tablet-free days before commencement of the next pack.

SIDE EFFECTS: Nausea may occasionally occur in first cycle of therapy.

PACK: Press-through pack of twenty-one tablets in plastic wallet.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4b. FIRST ISSUED: August 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: White, 6/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, —.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

ARDINEX capsules

MANUFACTURER: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

DESCRIPTION: Powder blue opaque/dark green opaque capsules each containing 30 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride, 50 mgm. of guaiphenesin and 50 mgm. of methaqualone hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Relief of broncho-congestion and bronchospasm, particularly in asthma and bronchitis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Those associated with ephedrine such as enlargement of the prostate gland in male patients, or hypertension.

DOSAGE: Adults: One capsule three or four times daily. Children over twelve years: One capsule two or three times daily. Dosage may be varied according to the requirements of the patient at the discretion of the physician.

SIDE EFFECTS: When encountered are mild, transient and ephedrine-like in nature.

PACKS: Containers of 100 and 500 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4b.

FIRST ISSUED: August 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: Two-colour capsule, hard, B4, D5 20/32, —, —.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

MEBADIN tablets

MANUFACTURER: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Light buff tablets each containing 20 mgm. of dehydroemetine (as resinate).

INDICATIONS: Acute and chronic amoebiasis, asymptomatic amoebic cyst carriers.

DOSAGE: Acute and chronic amoebiasis: one to three tablets three times daily for seven to twelve days. Hepatic amoebiasis: twelve to fifteen daily for twelve to fifteen days. Asymptomatic cyst carriers: one or two tablets three times daily for ten days.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be given with caution in pregnancy or where serious cardiac disease is present, or if kidney or liver function is poor.

SIDE EFFECTS: Slight diarrhoea may be experienced with a higher dose and rare cases of nausea have been reported.

STORAGE: In temperatures not exceeding 30°C. Must not be frozen.

PACK: Foil-pack of thirty tablets. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I. S.I. FIRST ISSUED: July 1966 (British market).

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: F11, 12/32, P, R, F/F, B2, —.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

TOFRANIL capsules

MANUFACTURER: Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., pharmaceuticals division, Manchester, 23.

DESCRIPTION: Pink opaque/caramel opaque capsules, imprinted "Geigy", each containing 25 mgm. of imipramine hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Endogenous, involutional and reactive depression. There is evidence to suggest the drug is of value in the treatment of enuresis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: It is recommended that Tofranil should not be used where an atropine-like drug is contraindicated, e.g. glaucoma.

DOSAGE: Adult dosage for depression is two to six capsules daily. Children's dosage for enuresis see manufacturer's literature.

PRECAUTIONS: Should not be used concurrently or within two to three weeks after cessation of therapy with monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

PACKS: Containers of 200 and 1,000 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4b.

FIRST ISSUED: July 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE GUIDE: Two-colour, hard, A11, A7, 18/32, —, 97/97.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

ALLBEE with vitamin C capsules

MANUFACTURER: A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow and green capsules monogrammed "AHR" in black. Each capsule contains: 15 mgm. of thiamin mononitrate (B₁), 10 mgm. of riboflavin (B₂), 5 mgm. of pyridoxine hydrochloride (B₆), 50 mgm. of nicotinamide, 10 mgm. of calcium pantothenate and 300 mgm. of ascorbic acid (C).

INDICATIONS: When patients need therapeutic amounts of vitamins B and C. When deficiencies of vitamins B and C are suspected in febrile diseases, chronic or acute infections, burns, fractures, surgery, toxic conditions, physiologic stress, geriatrics, gastritis and colitis; or conditions involving special diets, as in peptic ulcer, diabetes melitus and weight reducing.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: One capsule daily or as directed. *Children*: As directed by the physician.

PACK: Container of 100 capsules. FIRST ISSUED: July 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

ARTANE Sustets

MANUFACTURER: Lederle Laboratories Division, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

DESCRIPTION: Aquamarine capsules, each containing 5 mgm. benzhexol hydrochloride as sustained release granules. 1.25 mgm. is available for immediate release and 3.75 mgm. is released gradually over a six to eight hour period.

INDICATIONS: All forms of Parkinsonism.

DOSAGE: Determined empirically, starting at a low dose and increasing gradually until the optimum is found.

SIDE EFFECTS: Incipient glaucoma may be precipitated following Artane therapy. Dryness of mouth, blurring of vision, dizziness and mild nausea, may be seen in some patients. If reactions become severe, dosage should be reduced.

SHELF LIFE: Should retain their potency indefinitely when stored at room temperature.

PACKS: Containers of thirty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: July 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: F5, capsule, 14/32, H, El, —, —, —.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

GENTICIN injection

MANUFACTURER: British Schering, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: A 2-ml. multidose vial containing gentamicin sulphate equivalent to 40 mgm. of gentamicin base per ml.

INDICATIONS: Infections due to Gram-negative and Gram-positive gentamicin-sensitive organisms including *Ps. pyocyanea*, *proteus* spp., and *E. coli*.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Renal damage; use in neonates; pregnancy and concurrent administration of ototoxic drugs (except in life threatening situations).

DOSAGE: For intramuscular injection only. *Adults*: Usual dosage 1 ml twice daily. *Children*: 0.4 mgm. per kilo body weight daily, in divided doses.

SIDE EFFECTS, ETC.: See manufacturer's literature.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

PACKS: Boxes of six and twenty-five vials.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Treat as Therapeutic Substances Act. FIRST ISSUED: July 1966 (hospital use only).

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, August 13, 1966

INAPASADE PAEDIATRIC granules

MANUFACTURER: Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Bright pink cylindrical granules having a white core. Each packet contains sodium PAS adegrate with isoniazid granules equivalent to 2 gm. of sodium aminosalicylate with 50 mgm. of isoniazid.

INDICATIONS: Tuberculosis in children.

CONTRAINDICATIONS, ETC.: As for sodium PAS and isoniazid.

DOSAGE: According to age. The granules should be placed on the tongue and swallowed with a drink or, for younger children, sprinkled on soft cereal or pudding that does not require chewing.

SHELF LIFE: Approximately two years.

PACK: Container of sixty packets.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: July 1966.

AMENDMENTS

CARDAMIST aerosol

DESCRIPTION: Pressurised aerosol spray containing in each 1 ml of solution, 3 mgm. of glyceryl trinitrate in propylene glycol. Each metered dose contains 0.13 mgm. of glyceryl trinitrate.

"C. & D." TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

Products changed in appearance

ENVACAR tablets:

10 mgm: C3, 9/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 348/349.

40 mgm: C3, 11/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 348/H.

FRANOL PLUS tablets: White, 11/32, P, R, F/F, B2, 233/347.

SPARINE LATABS: F1, 13/32, P, R, Cv/v, —, M/H.

WYOVIN TABLETS White, 12/32, P, R, F/F B2, M/H.

New Products

ARDINEX capsules: Two-colour, hard, B4, D5, 20/32, —, —.

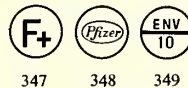
ARTANE SUSTETS: F5, capsule, 14/32, H, El, —, —, —.

MEBADIN tablets: F11, 12/32, P, R, F/F B2, —.

NORINYL—1 tablets: White, 6/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, —.

TOFRANIL capsules: Two-colour, hard, A11, A7, 18/32, —, 97/97.

Additions to table of markings



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NEW BOOKS

Suggested Antidotes

American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20037, U.S.A. 8 x 5 in. Pp. 32. \$1.

RECOGNISING that pharmacists are expected to be familiar with the common antidotes to poisons, the American Pharmaceutical Association has prepared for inclusion in this booklet a list of possible ingredients of many products likely to be the cause of poisoning, and the antidotes that may be suggested to a physician. Particularly useful are references to such products as anti-freeze, cosmetic preparations, cleaners, polishes, etc.

Tests and Dictionary of Scientific Words

M. J. HUSTON, *Canadian Pharmaceutical Association* 175 College Street, Toronto 2B, Ontario, Canada. 9 x 6 in. Pp. 56. \$2.25 (paper back).

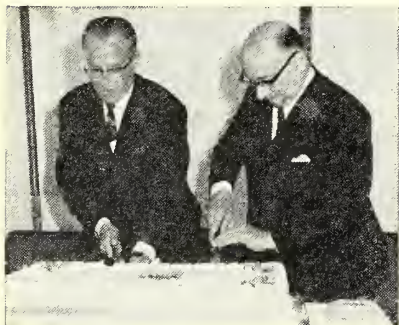
THE "tests" in this book take the form of a list of scientific—mainly medical—words, prefixes and suffixes for which are given a number of alternative definitions (one of which is usually of an amusing nature). Having decided on the correct answer the reader can check his knowledge by referring to the "dictionary" section, in which he will find the true, and often extended, definition. The book contains 1,000 entries.

Drugs with Possible Ocular Side Effects

H. GREEN, F.B.O.A., M.P.S., and J. SPENCER, F.B.O.A., M.P.S. *Hatton Press, Ltd.*, 69 Aldwych, London, W.C.2. 9½ x 6½ in. Seventy-six loose-leaf sheets. 84s. (including revisions for three years).

THE intention of the authors ("practising pharmacists and ophthalmic opticians") in writing this book is to acquaint opticians with modern medicines that are liable to have side actions on their patients' eyes. They implement that intention by means of a loose-leaf index of about 130 proprietary preparations normally supplied on prescription, listing for each of them the composition, maker, use, possible ocular side effects and presentation (including identification). A cross-index of tablet and capsule identifying features is available (price 7s. 6d.). From it the "quick identification" of medicines carried by patients, is claimed possible. The authors believe that equipped with the information given, the ophthalmic optician will be able to act as a screen for the hazards of medication by noting drug-induced ocular changes in their early stages and reporting them to the physician. The plan is to keep the index up to date by regular additions which, for the first three years, are included in the selling price.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES



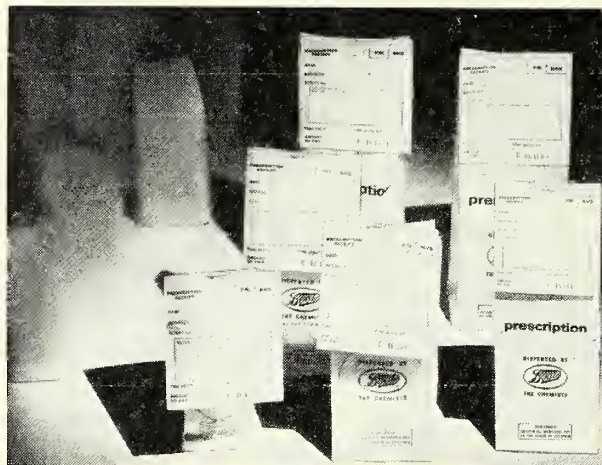
REUNION OF RETIRED STAFF: Mr. L. O. Smith (general manager) and Mr. P. Denis (newly appointed director, Atlantic zone) cut the huge centenary cake baked for Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, Middlesex, and featured at a reunion of retired employees held recently at the works.



VETERAN SOAPMAKERS: Among the sixty-three retired employees of Cussons Group, Ltd., on their annual outing to Blackpool was eighty-five-year-old A. W. "Bill" Evans, who is reckoned to have made over 800 million cakes of soap during his forty-two years as manager of the soap department at the Group's Manchester factory. Present manager of the department is A. W. "Bill" Evans, jun., who has already beaten his father's long service by being with the company for forty-three years.

Computer for Chemicals Division.—As part of a continuing efficiency drive, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1, have ordered an I.C.T. 1901 computer for the company's laboratory chemicals division, Poole, Dorset—a £100,000 installation. The computer will speed accounting and costing systems currently in operation,

provide statistics (particularly relating to sales) not at present available, improve stock control procedures and provide up-to-date information on the stock holding of the 8,000 different products and packs which the company handles at its laboratory chemicals division at Poole.



The distinctive range of new dispensing bags designed specially for Boots Ltd.

PACKAGING NOTES

Medicines in a Bag:—A new way of presenting dispensed medicines to the patient has been devised by Boots, Ltd., and E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol manufacturers of packaging materials. Three sizes of a specially printed bleached kraft bag have been produced. Each is printed in two colours, with a warning notice of danger to children. After checking the prescription, the dispenser chooses a bag big enough to hold all the items required by the customer. He then folds the top of the bag and staples the receipt to it, sealing and identifying the package in one operation.

CONSUMER COUNCIL

Annual report for 1965-66

"WE believe that the interests of the consumers are often the interests of manufacturers—and that many complaints about suppliers are not justified," states the Government-sponsored Consumer Council in its annual report, 1965-66 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s.). The council says it recognises that the fortunes of suppliers and consumers are inextricably bound together "and we meet with trade representatives around a table not across a barrier." The report covers the third year of work of the Council. It makes the claim that the Council's efforts have "partly, at least" made retailers more sensitive to consumer complaints, and that voluntary policing machinery in the advertising industry is being tightened up.

The report also states that surveys of advertisements showed the arrange-

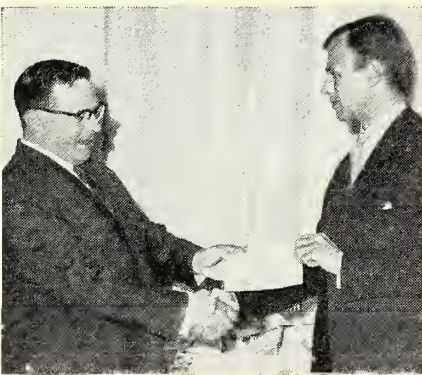
ments of policing codes of practice to be inadequate. Reference is made to the aid afforded to effective policing in the United States by the 100 or so American Better Business Bureaux operating in major urban areas and financed wholly by business. The bureaux 'make it their job among other things, to scrutinise local advertising and enforce local codes . . . operating at local level they are ideally placed to hear of and stamp upon new rackets . . . before they do a lot of harm. They give advice and warnings to consumers and local services, including shops and new business ventures, and deal, it seems, adequately with consumer complaints.'

The Council believes the American idea could fit well into British conditions. 'Soundings . . . among trade bodies show a growing interest in the idea, which we hope will produce results.'

The report also refers to drug safety, labelling and advertising of medicines repeating the requests made in its earlier document "Making Drugs Safe for the Consumer" (see C. & D., July 2, p. 6).

Consumers' Part

In a foreword the chairman (Baroness Elliot) points out that the Council does not stop at saying that conditions of shopping for goods and services must be improved for consumers. 'We think,' she says, 'that shoppers can do a great deal for themselves by learning more about the goods and services they use, by insisting on more and better information and by shopping with informed and critical alertness.'



WINNER AND SUPPLIER: Mr. J. E. N. Peters, managing director, Toni Co., 215 High Holborn, London, W.C.2, presents Mrs. C. C. Potts, Cheadle, Ches, with her cheque for £1,000 as winner in the company's recent competition, and Mr. A. Jones (area manager) presents the winning retailer (Mr. Letherman) with his cheque for £250.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, AUGUST 10: Price changes in all markets were few during the week. The holidays, coupled with credit restrictions, depressed the current low trading level still further. MERCURY moved up from a range of £125-£135 per flask to £145 with reports that business had been done at an even higher figure. It is understood that MERCURIALS are being held at the previous rate. Among CRUDE DRUGS shipment offers of BUCHU have been withdrawn as stocks at origin are reported cleared. COCHIN GINGER was easier at origin by 17s. 6d. cwt. and spot prices were shaded by 10s. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was quoted sixpence lower at 72s. per lb. but no business was reported.

Ceylon CITRONELLA OIL was one penny per lb. lower at 3s. 7d., c.i.f., but the oil from other sources was unchanged. PALMAROSA was on offer again on the spot after a considerable absence while the shipment rate was down 5s. per kilo. Mysore SANDALWOOD was available at 107s. 6d. per lb. but offers of the East Indian variety were withdrawn.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices may be subject to import surcharge.

AMMONIUM ACETATE.—Kegs (70-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION (200-kilo drums) strong, 3s. 6d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE.—Crystals, 1s. 8d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots, technical grade.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to container.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

	Quantity		Under 50		50		250	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
CARBONATE ...	77	10	76	0	75	0	75	0
SALICYLATE ...	72	4	70	6	—	—	—	—
SUBGALLATE ...	67	10	66	0	—	—	—	—
SUBNITRATE ...	71	10	700	—	69	0	—	—

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused, 3s. 11d. per kilo in 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilo lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—1-4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—B.P. is £412 per 1,000 kilo for 250-kilo lots.

HEXAMINE.—B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags. Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE.—50 kilo lots, 27s. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 23s. 6d.

KAOLIN.—Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1½d.

LACTOSE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton delivered in the United Kingdom.

MERCUROCHROME.—250-gm. lots are 147s. per kilo; 1-kilo, 127s.

MERSALYL.—ACID, 250s. per kilo; SODIUM, 340s.

PARACETAMOL.—One-ton lots are 10s. 2d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

Crude Drugs

ANNATTO.—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 255s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Spot, 8s. 6d. per lb. shipment cleared.

CASCARA.—Spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, 245s., c.i.f., nominal.

CASSIA.—*Lignea*, whole for shipment, 230s. cwt., c.i.f.; spot, 300s., duty paid.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian flowers, 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 2s 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot, 380s. per cwt., shipment, 300s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 485s., spot; shipment, 350s., c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—Ecuador bark, 8·07 per cent. t.a., offered at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 140s. cwt. spot; shipment, 114s., c.i.f.; QUILLS Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); Five O's, 10s. 5d.; firsts, 8s.; seconds, 7s. 8d.; quillings, 4s. 9d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d. c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 16s. spot, 15s. c.i.f.; black-brilliant, 18s., spot, 17s., c.i.f. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s. 3d., spot.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. per lb.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot offered at 4s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 4s. c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Root, 195s., per cwt. spot; shipment, 190s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 75s., spot and 65s., c.i.f.; peeled, 195s., spot and 170s., c.i.f. African, spot, 230s., shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 260s., shipment, 225s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 235s.; shipment, 197s. 6d., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 56s. Costa Rican, 72s., spot; shipments, 68s., c.i.f. Colombian, shipment, 56s., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Spot advanced to £145 per flask of 76-lb., ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 8s. 3d.; sound unassorted, 10s. East Indian spot; b.w.p., 6s.; shipment, 4s. 6d.; 110's, 8s. 11d., c.i.f.; 80's, 9s. 10½d., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 4s. lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 9½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot nominal; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available shipment, 357s. 6d. cwt., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 242s. 6d.; Turkish, 185s., both duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 157s. 6d., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 162s. 6d., spot; shipment, 135s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Rumanian whole seed, 82s. 6d., splits, 70s., both duty paid; shipment, Moroccan quoted at 86s. 6d., c.i.f. for new crop. CUMIN.—Spot Cyprian, 290s.; Indian, 295s.; Syrian, 250s., in bond; Moroccan, 290s., duty paid. DILL.—Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 90s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 127s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f., Indian 135s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 80s., duty paid; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 57s. 6d. to 100s. according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot is 28s. 6d. per lb. nominal.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s. 0½d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked virtually unobtainable on spot; manufacturing, 1s. 2d. shipment, 1s. 1½d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. 3d. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 1d.; c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £180 to £185 per cwt.; No. 2, to £157 10s.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 110s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 84s. 6d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

CADAMOM.—Imported, 610s. per lb.; English distilled, 950s.

CASSIA.—Spot from 30s. to 35s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £140 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 4s.; shipment, 3s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan nominally 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. 10½d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. in bond; 4s., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall. drums is 12s. per gall. plus 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER.—From 40s. per lb. spot.

CUBE.—Spot supplies of English are 90s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 120s. per lb., imported 90s. to 100s.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Spot quoted at 7s. per lb. Floridan, 10s., West Indian unobtainable on spot.

ORANGE.—Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.; Sicilian bitter, 65s.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 130s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot 135s.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid; forward shipment offers at 17s., duty paid.

PIMENTO.—Imported BERRY, 110s.; English distilled, 385s.; LRAF, 24s. per lb.

PINE.—*Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; abietis, 14s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 12s. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish unobtainable on the spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, 107s. 6d. per lb. East Indian for shipment, nominal.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, AUGUST 9: Attempts to obtain higher prices for Brazilian MENTHOL failed despite reports of a strong market at origin. Duty-paid prices of \$6·00-6·10 per lb. attracted little buying and offers at \$5·85 are reappearing. TARTARIC ACID prices are firm at 40½-42 cents per lb. Natural CAMPHOR POWDER is more active at 85-87 cents per lb. RUTIN moved up 50 cents to a range of \$17·00 to \$20·00 per kilo according to strength and Spanish SAFFRON rose \$5 to \$100 per lb. American SPEARMINT OIL at \$8·50-9·50 advanced 25 cents.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," July 27, No. 4587

For non-medicated skin creams for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export, but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (3)

Device with words NULON SKIN MOUSSE, 888,727, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) in tablet form (3)

FLO-TABS, 888,814, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

LOOK AHEAD, 889,595, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For vitamin and mineral supplements, all being pharmaceutical preparations for therapeutic use (5)

NADOVIT, 888,160, by Enzomedic Laboratories, Inc., Milford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for oral administration (5)

ORALEN, 888,794, by Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations intended for use in overcoming the after effects of over-indulgence in alcohol (5)

SO-BA, 888,944, by Laurice of London, London, W.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for use in the treatment of the skin (5)

PROPADERM, 888,974, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use; fungicides, acaricides, algacides, bactericides, microbicides, cestocides and anthelmintics; antiseptics and disinfectants (5)

PANACIDE, 889,367, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

TORFAX, 889,719, by Twyford Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; disinfectants (5)

BEGABRIN, 890,355, by Societa Farmaceutici Italia, Milan, Italy.

For medical and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

PANICREM, 890,852, by Wigglesworth, Ltd., Westoughton, Lancs.

For insecticides, fungicides, acaricides, bactericides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

DYSIL, 891,709, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For 8mm. film apparatus and 8mm. projectors and parts and fittings (9)

MAGNON, B862,368, by CBC Charles Brown & Co., International Corporation, Zurich, 8, Switzerland.

For hot water bottles (21)

CARINA, 891,237, by W. W. Haffenden, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

'Trade Marks Journal', August 3, No. 4588

For chemical products for use in industry, science and photography; chemical products for use in agriculture and horticulture; all being goods in tablet form (1) and for pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use; fungicides, acaricides, algacides, bactericides, microbicides, cestocides, and anthelmintics; antiseptics and disinfectants; all being goods in tablet form (5)

PANATABS, 889,732-33, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For sun-tanning preparations (being cosmetic or non-medicated toilet preparations) (3)

ENDOSUN, 866,222, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For non-medicated bath salts containing sea pine extracts, for toilet purposes (3)

Device with words SEA PINE BATH SALTS, B871,403, by Grosvenor Perfumery Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For cosmetic preparations and artificial eyelashes being toilet articles (3)

PERMACURL, B873,817, by R. Brandt & Co. (Manufacturing), Ltd., Stanmore, Middlesex.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, depilatory preparations, shampoos and soaps, all in cream form; and toilet waters and after shave lotions (3)

Device with letter and word B BRYL-CREEM, 887,369, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For shaving lotions (3)

MENNEN PROP, 887,509, by Mennen Co., Morris Township, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

TUSCON, B890,316, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For soaps and non-medicated toilet preparations, all for use on babies (3)

BABISAN, 890,762, by Vick International, Ltd., London, W.1.

For medicated preparations for the treatment of sunburn (5)

ENDOSOL, 866,221, ENDOSUN, 866,223, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For antibiotics being pharmaceutical preparations (5)

PANOPLIN, 881,323, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," July 27

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising lysozyme and corticosteroids. Soc. Prodotti Antibiotici, S.p.A. 1,041,597.

Dietary-aid sandwich biscuits. Sandoz Products, Ltd. 1,041,600.

Process for preparing a caramel colour composition. Corn Products Co. 1,041,626.

Cycloalkylphenyl alkanolic acids, their derivatives and its corresponding alkanols. Boots Pure Drug Co. 1,041,691.

Substituted pyridine derivatives and preparation thereof. Laboratoires Toraude. 1,041,694.

3,4-dichloro anilides of thiobutyric acid, iso thiobutyric acids and compositions for selective weed control. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,041,700.

Method for production of L-glutamic acid by micro-organisms. Asahi Kasei Kogyo, K.K. 1,041,734.

Medicament having as a base thiazolidine carboxylic acid for treatment of illnesses caused by disturbances of the liver. Sogespar, S.A. 1,041,787.

Pyrrolidone derivatives and pharmaceutical preparations containing them. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,041,861.

Ergolene derivatives. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,041,862.

Impregnated surgical dressings. Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 1,041,864.

Lipophilic preparations and the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,041,890.

Respiratory machine. Bleas Anaesthetic Equipment, Ltd. 1,041,897.

Pesticidal compositions. CIBA, Ltd., and Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. 1,041,900.

Printing on discrete solid edible products. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,041,905.

Respiratory metering device. Bleas Anaesthetic Equipment, Ltd. 1,041,961.

Process for the manufacture of 7-amino cephalosporanic acids. CIBA, Ltd. 1,041,985.

Anaesthetic compositions. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,041,986.

Acetylene compounds. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,041,987.

Process of preparing 1-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-

1-phenylindene and 1-(2-(methyl-amino)ethyl)-1-phenylindene. Mead Johnson & Co. 1,041,089.

Cosmetic or therapeutic preparations for topical application to the skin. Chemie Patent, G.m.b.H. 1,042,007.

Oral hygiene apparatus. Aqua-Tec Corporation. 1,042,065.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from September 7.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," August 3

Ammonium salts and fertilizers based thereon. Fisons Fertilizers, Ltd. 1,042,132.

Furochromone compounds. Benger Laboratories, Ltd., 1,042,192.

Progesterone derivatives. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,042,193.

Insulin preparations. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,042,194.

Modified proteinaceous materials and method for making them. Peter Cooper Corporation. 1,042,195.

Compositions for controlling phytopathogenic microorganisms. CIBA, Ltd. 1,042,196.

Certain substituted β -alkyl and β -cycloalkylaminopropionamides. Abbott Laboratories. 1,042,199.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,042,201.

β -Amino-alkanoic esters, processes for their preparation and composition containing them. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,042,202.

Hydroxy-amido ethers, a process for the manufacture thereof and cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations containing same. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co. 1,042,204.

Tetracycline derivatives. S.P.A. Soc., Prodotti Antibiotici, S.p.A. 1,042,207.

Δ^4 -6 α -Amino steroids and the preparation thereof. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,042,291.

5 α -hydroxy-6 β -amino steroids and the preparation thereof. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,042,292.

4-sulfonilamidopyrimidines and their salts and processes for the manufacture thereof. Chugai Seiyaku, K.K. 1,042,295.

Dibenzoxazepinones, their preparation and compositions containing them. A. Wander, S.A. 1,042,296.

Derivatives of nitrofurazone. Norwich Pharmacol Co. 1,042,297.

Quinazoline derivatives. A. Wander, S.A. 1,042,299.

Means for conducting surgical post-operative investigations. J. P. Moody. 1,042,313.

Substituted pyridyl coumarins. Upjohn Co. 1,042,480.

Dipeptide derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,042,481.

Tripeptide derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,042,483-84-88.

L-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine amide. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,042,485.

Peptide derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,042,486.

Polypeptide derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,042,487.

Compositions suitable for destroying or inhibiting the growth of unwanted plants, and their use. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,042,489.

Gelatinous bases for toilet preparations. Shiseido, Co., Ltd. 1,042,499.

Therapeutic composition. Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,042,531.

Stabilization of methyl chloroform. Vulcan Materials Co. 1,042,726.

Addition compounds of basic antibiotics. Chinoi Gyogyszerez Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara, R.T. 1,042,836.

Foaming agent concentrates. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,042,852.

Seco-steroid-guanyl-hydrazones. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,042,857.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from September 14.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications.

2H-1, 4-Benzoxazine hydroxamine acids and related compounds. *Canad. J. pharm. Sci.*, May, p.11.

The determination of isoniazid and aconiazid by titration with bromosuccinimide. *Canad. J. pharm. Sci.*, May, p. 17.

The use of ethyl paranitrobenzoyl cyanoacetate as a solid base precipitant. *Canad. J. pharm. Sci.*, May, p.38.

THE RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES of toiletry and cosmetic products, Techniques for assessing, *J. soc. cos. Chem.*, July 22, p. 439.

RESIDUE ANALYSIS. Thin-layer chromatographic techniques in, *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, July 22, p. 467.

THE DIFFUSION OF DRUGS through artificial phospholipid membranes. A note on, *J. pharm. Pharmacol.*, August, p. 531.

THE STABILITY OF PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORIDE in the presence of benzalkonium chloride and methylcellulose. *Canad. J. pharm. Sci.*, May, p. 22.

STEROID HORMONES, The effect of, on the growth of young rabbits. *Vet. Rec.*, July 30, p. 126.

GAMMA ISOMER OF BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE. A strain of damalinia ovis (sheep body lice) resistant to the, *Vet. Rec.*, July 30, p. 129.

LOCAL ANALGESIA of the bovine horn and horn base. *Vet. Rec.*, July 30, p. 133.

LOCAL ANALGESIA of the horn and horn base in the goat. *Vet. Rec.*, July 30, p. 135.

A NEW CLASS OF ORALLY EFFECTIVE ANTIFERTILITY AGENTS with hypocholesteremic activity. *Nature*, July 30, p. 538.

COMPUTERS and health services. *Roy. Soc. of Health J.*, July/August, p. 205.

PEST CONTROL—new developments. *Roy. Soc. of Health J.*, July/August, p. 221.

A NEW ANTHELMINTIC [Nilverm] in lambs. Field trials with. *Vet. Rec.*, August 6, p. 166.

METHYLHYDRAZINE derivatives. Effect of. On the survival of second-set skin homografts. *Nature*, August 6, p. 638.

IODINATED BROMOSULPHTHALEIN. Preparation, properties and metabolism of. *Nature*, August 6, p. 645.

ANTIBIOTICS. Liberal use of and its effect in neonatal staphylococcal infection with particular reference to erythromycin. *Lancet*, August 6, p. 295.

SILVER-NITRATE SOLUTIONS. Use of, in maintenance of air hygiene in a burns unit. *Lancet*, August 6, p. 303.

SUPPLY AND STORAGE OF MEDICINES IN HOSPITALS. A safer system of. *Lancet*, August 6, p. 333.

ALLOPURINOL in treatment of gout. *Brit. med. J.*, August 6, p. 321.

FRUSEMIDE. Effect of, on carbohydrate metabolism, blood-pressure, and other modalities a comparison with chlorothiazide. *Brit. med. J.*, August 6, p. 333.

MEFENAMIC ACID AND FLUFENAMIC acid compared with aspirin and phenylbutazone in rheumatoid arthritis. *Brit. med. J.*, August 6, p. 342.

WILLS

MR. T. H. TALBOTT, M.P.S., 134 Evelyn Avenue, Ruislip, Middx, left £26,787 (£26,676 net).

MR. N. TOPNIS, M.P.S., Mametz, Warren Road, Hopton, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, left £6,559 (£6,526).

MR. N. C. TURTON, M.P.S., 159 Bolton Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Wigan, Lancs, left £13,719 (£11,338 net).

MR. H. E. WATSON, M.P.S., 14 Colmore Avenue, Birmingham, left £5,786 (£5,712 net).

MR. T. H. WEATHERILL, M.P.S., 67 The Broadway, Chesham, Bucks, left £11,883 (£11,798 net).

MR. A. WILLIAMS, M.P.S., 56 Church Road, Tonteg, Pontypridd, Glam, left £1,698.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

GENTICIN.—Gentamicin sulphate, an antibiotic obtained from deep cultures of *Micro-monospora purpurea*, is one of the actinomycete group. The drug is a mixture of two closely related substances referred to as gentamicin C₁ and gentamicin C₂. Their full chemical structure has not yet been elucidated, but it is known that both compounds possess a 2-desoxy streptomine structure, and have chemical relationships with streptomycin. Gentamicin is of considerable interest in view of its bactericidal action against many Gram-negative organisms, notably *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* as well as *E. coli* and certain species of *Proteus*. Its action against *Ps. pyocyanea* is exhibited even when the organism shows a resistance to streptomycin or kanamycin, and that increased activity is of considerable therapeutic importance. Gentamicin is also effective against Gram-positive organisms, notably *Staph. aureus*. The compound is not absorbed orally in effective concentrations, and must be given by intramuscular injection. Following such administration, large amounts are excreted unchanged in the urine, and the drug has applications in the treatment of resistant infections of the urinary tract and in systemic infections. Its use in ophthalmology, and for the prophylactic treatment of nasal carriers of resistant staphylococci, has also been suggested. The drug is stable in solution, and is well tolerated, but in view of the high urinary concentration, care must be taken in cases of renal insufficiency, as there is then a risk of ototoxicity due to the high blood levels thus obtained.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

A SWING ticket in blue, purple and orange, now included with all models of the Kopil Kobena range of Super-8 cameras, lists the cameras' major features. The ticket has been made large enough (3½ x 5½ in.) to enable customers to read the features while "window gazing." Kopil Kobena cameras are distributed by Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham: "Ardinex... a logical formulation for the relief of bronchospasm in bronchial asthma and acute and chronic bronchitis" (20-p. booklet and file card). "Nivebaxin polyantibiotic powder for topical use" (file card).

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex: "Ismelin... for the treatment of hypertension" (22-p. booklet).

FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics: "Framyspray sterile antibiotic spray" (folder).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "A guide to the use of Phenergan in general medicine" (16-p. booklet). "Streptotriad... unsurpassed in the treatment and prevention of bacillary dysentery" (4-p. folder).

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts: "Edocrin... a major advance in diuretic therapy." "Tryptizol... anti-depressant with intrinsic tranquillising properties." "Cremostrep... for the rapid control of diarrhoea" (folders). "Aldomet," "Tryptizol" (6-p. folders of prescribing information).

NICHOLAS LABORATORIES, LTD., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks: "Cardamist" glyceryl trinitrate aerosol inhaler (12-p. booklet and file card).

PHARMACEUTICALS (LONDON), LTD., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex: "Ultralanum

...an original approach to topical corticoid therapy" (24-p. booklet).

A. H. ROBINS CO., LTD., Horsham, Sussex: "Allbee with C" (file card).

SYNTEX PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., St. Ives House, Maidenhead, Berks: "Norinyl-1 conception regulator" (16-p. booklet).



COUNTER DISPLAY UNIT: For the first time, Potter & Moore (P. & M.—Warrick, Seymour Road, London, E.10) have produced a counter display unit for showing the full range of their lavender toiletries. The stand is 14½ in. high, its colour scheme lavender, white and moss green.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Wednesday, August 17

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Delamere Forest golf club, Delamere, Northwich, Ches. Four-ball Stableford for Robinson's (Chesterfield) prizes.

Sunday, August 21

LEICESTER PHARMACY CRICKET CLUB, Gumley, Market Harborough, at 2.45 p.m. Match against a Gumley XI.

Courses and Conferences

RETAIL TRADES EDUCATION COUNCIL, 56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. One-day course "Managers as Trainers". Hornchurch, Essex, September 8 and Leamington Spa, Warwick, October 17.

SECOND BRITISH PEST CONTROL CONFERENCE, University of Nottingham, Nottingham April 3-5, 1967. Details from secretary, Industrial Pest Control Association, Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS. Grand hotel, Eastbourne, Sussex. Symposium on product testing. November 14-15. Details from secretary (Mrs. D. Mott), 18 Warner Close, Harlington, Middlesex.

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Course on cosmetic chemistry leading to the Society's diploma commences on September 19. Details from the Society's secretary, 18 Warner Close, Harlington, Middlesex.

Advance Information

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB. Whist drives have been arranged for the following dates. 1966: November 1, December 6, 1967: January 10, February 7, March 7. Dinner and dance: October 25.

August 13, 1966

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR JUNE 1966

Portyl-A (1176 Squibb)	1020 156 0	—	19 6	Betnesol (518 Glaxo) TS					
cream with graneodin	1030 144 0	—	18 0	tablets					
50gm	1040 200 0	—	25 0	0.25mgm 100 12 3ea	—	16 4			
Portyl-E (1176 Squibb)	1042 200 0	—	25 0	0.5mgm 100 20 6ea	—	27 4			
lotion	1050 120 0	—	15 0	500 96 3ea	—	128 4			
Portyl-EG (1176 Squibb)	1045			Betnovate (518 Glaxo) TS					
lotion	1072			cream					
Ameycin T (1263 Upjohn) TS				15gm 6 6ea	—	8 8			
capsules 250 mgm				30gm 12 3ea	—	16 4			
16 19 6ea				lotion 20mils 8 3ea	—	11 0			
100 117 4ea				ointment 15gm 6 6ea	—	8 8			
paediatric 60 mls				30gm 12 3ea	—	16 4			
see (1071 Robins)				Betnovate-C (518 Glaxo) TS					
capsules with vit. C				cream					
100 35 9ea				15gm 6 9ea	—	9 0			
son (994 P&M) existing entry				ointment 15gm 6 9ea	—	9 0			
son (994 P&M)				Betnovate-N (518 Glaxo) TS					
dried yeast				cream					
4oz 16 0				15gm 6 9ea	—	9 0			
starch-reduced rolls				30gm 12 9ea	—	17 0			
white				lotion 20mils 8 6ea	—	11 4			
10 63 9				ointment 15gm 6 9ea	—	9 0			
(3 doz.)				30gm 12 9ea	—	17 0			
brown				tulle 4x4 10 8 9	—	11 8			
10 66 3				tulle strip 4x40 8 9ea	—	11 8			
(3 doz.)				B. Extra (175 BCP)					
white				tablets					
28 34 9				18 22 0	—	2 9			
brown				D Biladin (655 ICC) tablets					
28 34 9				Bilson's (125 TJB)					
uwant (210 B&C)				nerve food					
hot water bottle				8oz 36 0	—	4 0			
de luxe				16oz 63 0	—	7 0			
198 0				2oz 27 0	—	3 0			
standard				Superlex					
132 0				Biogastrone (117 BPL)					
methozol (776 JML)				gel					
ointment (vet.)				pellets					
5gm 18 0				D Bioral (117 BPL)					
nfac (61 APC)				gel					
poison sch. symbols				5gm 10 0ea	—	15 0			
april (1123 5LL)				pellets 25 mgm 20 6 8ea	—	10 0			
april 500 (1123 5LL)				100 40 0ea	—	60 0			
dre Philippe (48 AP)				D Biskalite (1530 Fison)					
talcs puffer 6a				Biskoids (1530 Fisons)					
eurone (576 PH)†				liquid					
16oz 7 0ea				D Biskream (1530 Fison)					
32oz 13 6ea				Bragg's (162 Bragg)					
80oz 30 0ea				granules					
temin (276 C&C)				50 23 3	—	3 6			
cream				lozenges					
28 0				100 41 10	—	4 6			
applicator				powder					
28 0				27 11	—	3 0			
sin VK (1432 AP5L) TS				51 2	—	5 6			
tablets 125mgm 100 9 6ea				tablets					
250 23 0ea				50 15 6	—	1 8			
500 45 6ea				100 25 7	—	2 9			
1000 90 0ea				250 55 10	—	6 0			
250mgm 100 18 0ea				Bronco-Softesse (184 Bronco)					
250 44 3ea				rolls double 23 7	—	1 9			
500 80 0ea				(1½ doz)					
1000 175 0ea				tissues					
quamox (746 Lederle) ts4B				60 9	—	2 3			
tablets 50mgm 25 8 2ea				(3 doz)					
100 31 8ea				Brovon (859 Moore)					
quamox-R (746 Lederle) ts4B				asthma inhalant 4oz					
tablets				D Codoforme Botal (292 C)					
100 38 4ea				D Colchiprine (292 C) tablets					
rdinex (147 Boots) ts4B				D Broxil (1393 BRL) TS					
capsules				capsules 125mgm 20 8 0ea	—	12 0			
100 240 0				100 33 0ea	—	49 6			
500 96 0ea				250mgm 20 14 9ea	—	22 1½			
myl (61 APC) TS				100 64 6ea	—	96 9			
capsules				500 309 0ea	—	463 6			
16 11 6ea				syrup 60 mls 7 3ea	—	10 10½			
100 68 4ea				tablets 125mgm 20 8 0ea	—	12 0			
1000 659 0ea				100 33 0ea	—	49 6			
injection 100mgm vial				500 154 6ea	—	231 9			
1 2 6ea				250mgm 20 14 9ea	—	22 1½			
rocin (851 MHP)				100 64 6ea	—	96 9			
capsules				500 309 0ea	—	463 6			
40 39 11				Bunty (234 Cartwright)					
100 88 3				baby pants white,					
200 163 10				pink, blue or					
rtane (746 Lederle) ts4B				primrose					
Sustets capsules				10 0	—	—			
50mgm 30 5 8ea				Capreomycin (378 Dicta) TS					
100 16 0ea				injection vial 1-0gm					
stromatic (114 BTC)				5 58 10ea	—	88 3			
sunglasses				Cardamist (894 Nicholas)†					
8880/112/3/4/5				aerosol					
8886/7/8/9				Chililine (1101 Sangers)					
toi (76 Atkinson)				D Chloromycetin (938 PD) TS					
bath sparkles				veterinary					
bubble bath				ophthalmic ointment					
tomist (495 Gardner)									
medical sprays 1010 136 0									
1015 116 0									

the original half-volume, ideally balanced, TRIPLE ANTIGEN

TRIVAX

trade mark



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

* DIPHTHERIA

* TETANUS

* WHOOPING COUGH

[illegible]

Oxycodone-Antistim (262 CIBA)					D Scetch (Molinar (960 ADP) entire entry				D Swift (581 Haynor) existing entry			
pediatric solution 0.05%					Scott's (1118 RMS)				Terramycin (969 Pfizer)			
Oxycodone (1303 Wander)					Diabiscs 7oz 27 0				D troches			
4oz 16 9					(1 1/2 doz)				Tertroxin (518 Glaxo)			
8oz 30 6					Ginger Nuts 6 1/2oz 22 6				D tablets 5mgm 50			
16oz 55 3					(1 1/2 doz)				Thiaver (1061 Riker) ts4B			
Paral (97 Bayer)					Husky 7oz 27 0				D tablets			
50 60 0					(1 1/2 doz)				100 40 4ea			
Paral (922 Ortho)					medicinal charcoal				500 199 8ea			
25					biscuits 7oz 27 0				Thibenzole (837 MSD)			
Paral (922 Ortho)					(1 1/2 doz)				D suspension (vet.)			
lets all sizes					Radiant Health 7oz 21 5				D squeeze bottle			
lets forte 25					(1 1/2 doz)				9 4 1/2ea			
Paral (894 Nicholas)					Vitality 21 5				Tofranil (501 Geigy) ts4B			
Paral (417 EPL)					(1 1/2 doz)				D capsules 25mgm			
Paral (969 Pfizer)					Scott's (1221 Thawpit)				200 54 9ea			
Paral (vet.)					ready cooked				1000 254 5ea			
50mils					groats 8oz 16 4				Tolnate (1153 SKF) ts4B			
Pelon (264 Cindico)					twin pack				D tablets 40 mgm 500			
54 0					baby cereal 8oz 16 4				D tablets 40 mgm 500			
Per (lamine hydrochloride (378 Dista) TS)					D Selgin (1530 Fisons) tooth-paste				D Travla (761 Lilia-White) existing entry			
ules 150mgm					Serenid (1352 Wyeth)				D Travla (761 Lilia-White)			
100 117 8ea					tablets 10mgm				Sanitary towels			
Pot (1123 SLL) ts4B					100 15 6ea				38 1			
Prat (973 Pharmaceuticals)					500 63 6ea				compressed			
Prat (973 Pharmaceuticals) ts4B					100 19 0ea				36 9			
lets 150 16 8ea					150 80 0ea				Tricloril (518 Glaxo) ts4B			
100					D Sevana (394 DF)				D syrup			
Pud (830 Medo) ts7					Silma (1343 DW)				60mils 3 9ea			
up					projectors				1 litre 46 6ea			
4oz 30 0					Matic 120M				Trimetts (1552 UL)			
40oz 20 0ea					Supermatic				D Trimmers			
80oz 36 0ea					Telematic				8oz 39 9			
Pun (1530 Fisons) powder					Super Telematic				Trimycin (1429 TL) TS			
Rect (68 AH) entire entry					case				D dusting powder 15gm			
Re (812 M&P) ts					D Simbix (173 Britanol) existing entry				54 0			
1oz 50 0					Simbix (173 Britanol)				Tropenal (1285 Vitamins) ts4A			
2oz 84 0					(distributors 338 Cussons)				D elixir			
4oz 156 0					nibbles for slimmers				200mils 74 0			
R (276 C&C) ts4B					wheatmeal				1 litre 28 4ea			
ages 100 42 0					digestive				Turkadin (518 Glaxo) VSO			
1000 22 6ea					slimming biscuits				D vaccine			
R (535 Granose)					22 6				50mils 23 0ea			
16oz 38 9					42 9				250mils 114 9ea			
Re (637 Hunter)					Skels (1152 SK)				D Twinco (735 Laughton) existing entry			
de projector					instant jelly				D Twinco (735 Laughton)			
de projector					22 6				sunglasses			
de projector					Slm Disks (1568 Trenham)				Burford			
de projector					slimming tablets				793 40 0			
de projector					40 0				Cadet			
de projector					D Soba (1583 L of L)				970 16 0			
de projector					Soba (1155 S & N)				clipover			
de projector					Sol-Tercin (179 BDH) ts4A				D ladies			
de projector					tablets 100 6 5ea				53 28 0			
de projector					Somnytic (576 PH) ts4ADDI				54 28 0			
de projector					tablets 50 7 0ea				871 20 0			
de projector					100 13 6ea				900 16 0			
de projector					500 61 6ea				Junior			
de projector					Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) TS				920/940 12 0			
de projector					capsules				Kiddy			
de projector					125mgm 100 14 0ea				518/B6 28 0			
de projector					250mgm 100 27 0ea				Pierette			
de projector					Stannoxy (292 C)				702 16 0			
de projector					ointment 25gm				Solent			
de projector					tablets 80 & 500				Ultranum (973 Pharmaceuticals) TS			
de projector					Stellenbosch (535 Granose)				D ointment			
de projector					grape juice 13 1/2oz 28 9				10gm 5 8ea			
de projector					26 1/2oz 52 9				30gm 14 2ea			
de projector					Steinerfix (1188 Steiner)				10gm 5 6ea			
de projector					20 0				30gm 13 6ea			
de projector					Stericrepe (99 B&J)				D Uralsol (292 C)			
de projector					bandage				D Vallex (971 PSMB) ts4B			
de projector					2in x 15in				D linctus			
de projector					1in x 36in				125mils 40 0			
de projector					2in x 36in				2 litre 46 8ea			
de projector					3in x 36in				Vetzyme (978 PYP)			
de projector					Streptolin (518 Glaxo) TS				D tablets			
de projector					33% 5gm vial				5000 38 0ea			
de projector					10 38 4ea				Vichy Grand Grille (653 I&R)			
de projector					50% 5gm vial				D half bottles			
de projector					33% 5gm vial				D Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)			
de projector					50% 5gm vial				D half bottles			
de projector					Suba-Seal (479 WF)				D Vitacup (279 Coleman) existing entry			
de projector					baby feeding set				D Vitacup (279 Coleman)			
de projector					baby feeders complete				4oz 16 6			
de projector					minifeeder				6oz 24 0			
de projector					narrow neck 4 oz.				1 lb 51 9			
de projector					8oz.				5 lb 225			
de projector					8oz.				Vittel Hepar (653 I&R)			
de projector					8oz.				D half bottles			
de projector					8oz.				D Vortel (413 Lilly)			
de projector					8oz.				D Pulvules			
de projector					8oz.				Warricks (994 P&M)			
de projector					8oz.				linseed, liquorice &			
de projector					8oz.				chlorodyne lozenges†			
de projector					8oz.				suppositories adult's			
de projector					8oz.				child's			
de projector					8oz.				infant's			
de projector					8oz.				Wasp-eze (1565 WMCC)			
de projector					8oz.				(distributors 1545 Vestric)			
de projector					8oz.				aerosol for stings†			
de projector					8oz.				41 4			
de projector					8oz.				4 11			
de projector					8oz.				D Watablitzer (980 Photopia)			
de projector					8oz.				D Whitecross (1334 WOC) existing entry			
de projector					8oz.				Whitecross (1334 WOC)			
de projector					8oz.				sunglasses			
de projector					8oz.				Caprice			
de projector					8oz.				Carlton			
de projector					8oz.				Jeanette			
de projector					8oz.				Rita			
de projector					8oz.				Savoy			
de projector					8oz.				Tina			
de projector					8oz.				Fashion ladies			
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de projector					8oz.				6825			
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de projector					8oz.				190			
de projector					8oz.				2450			
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Fashion men's					
6873	28 0	—	3 6		
6834	31 4	—	3 11		
054	36 0	—	4 6		
6870	47 4	—	5 11		
099	60 0	—	7 6		
098	63 4	—	7 11		
1905	71 4	—	8 11		
6848	79 4	—	9 11		
1921	84 0	—	10 6		
239	100 0	—	12 6		
244S	111 4	—	13 11		
249	127 4	—	15 11		
2480	156 0	—	19 6		
kiddies' 6865	23 4	—	2 11		
Tween-age					
boys 6871	28 0	—	3 6		
girls 6849	28 0	—	3 6		
clipovers					
Popular	23 4	—	2 11		
Deluxclip	54 0	—	6 9		
duo	54 0	—	6 9		
two-some	36 0	—	4 6		
flip-clip	63 4	—	7 11		
White's Dr. (761 Lilia-White)					
sanitary towels	0 20 3	—	2 1		
	1 22 6	—	2 4		
	2 26 1	—	2 9		
	3 27 10	—	2 11		
	El 12 1	—	1 3		
Yex (S3S Granose) 3oz	19 2	—	2 0		
	8oz 38 5	—	4 0		
	16oz 62 5	—	6 6		
Zam-Buk (IS30 Fisons)					
suppositories					
D Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co) existing entry					
Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co)					
sunglasses					
Beachcomber	—	—	110 0		
Capri	—	—	110 0		
Cavendish	—	—	65 0		
for men	—	—	72 0		
Chevalier	—	—	90 0		
Clipover	—	—	55 0		
Clovelly	—	—	90 0		
Coquette	—	—	90 0		
Danube	—	—	126 0		

Helios	—	—	86 0		
for men	—	—	86 0		
Hurlingham	—	—	180 0		
Langham	—	—	67 6		
for men	—	—	67 6		
Lisbon	—	—	99 6		
Model G	—	—	175 0		
Model M	—	—	115 0		
Regent	—	—	168 0		
Riviera	—	—	105 0		
San Remo	—	—	87 6		
Zoom (331 C of C)					
aerosols	27 0	—	—		
air freshener	27 0	—	—		
fly killer	—	—	—		
Zyloric (208 BW)					
tablets 100mgm	100 40 0ea	—	60 0		

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

- 17 Agprolin=Agprolin, Ltd., Bradford Buildings, 200 High Street, Prestatyn, Flintshire. Prestatyn 3296.
96 BC=Baywood Chemicals, Ltd., Eastern Way, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Bury St. Edmunds 2041.
114 BTC=Benross Trading Co., Ltd., 29 Everton Brow, Liverpool, 3. North 0471.
228 Carlton=Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 264 Cindico=Cindico (G.B.), Ltd., Albion Street, Driffeld, Yorks. Driffeld 3434.
14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex.
248 COTR=Charles of the Ritz, Ltd., Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1. Mayfair 8371.
311 C=Cox-Continental, Ltd., 85 Church Road, Hove, Sussex. Hove 70599.
417 EPL=Elliot Pharmaceutical Laboratories, 8 Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, London, W.C.1. Regent 5351.
469 Flowerdell=Flowerdells, Ltd., 81 Plough Way, London, S.E.16. Bermondsey 4293.
542 Griffin=David Griffin, Ltd., Holland Way, Blandford, Dorset. Blandford 2678.
553 HC=Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Caversham Laboratories, Caversham, Reading, Berks. Reading 73291.
587 Heath=Roland C. Heath, 33 Winchester Road, London, N.W.3. Primrose 2405.

- 665 JW=Jacob, White & Co., Ltd., 324 Upper London, N.1. Canonbury 3233.
669 Sorelle=Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 76 Great Portland London, W.1. 01-580-1312.
678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.
684 Kaylene=Kaylene Chemicals Division, Industries (U.K.), Ltd., Foundry Lane, Widnes, Lancs. Widnes 5351.
694 Kerbina=Kerbina, Ltd., 81 Plough Way, S.E.16. Bermondsey 4293.
800 TM=Thomas Marns, Ltd., Artex Avenue, ton, Sussex. Rustington 3237.
912 O=Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 140 Tc Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
1074 Roche=Roche Products, Ltd., Broadwater Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 1102 Sanitas=Sanitas Group Sales, Ltd., 140 Tc Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
1157 S=Sophistic, Ltd., Battersea Road, Industrial Estate, Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Moor 8353.
1160 Solport=Solport Bros., Ltd., Portia House Street, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex. Worthing 4486.
1253 Tumpenny IF & G. Tumpenny, Ltd., 2 Lane, London, E.C.4. Mansion House 1237.
1305 WB=Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Fulcrum Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex. Wembley 1320 WSP=West-Siltan Pharmaceuticals, Western Road, Hove, 3. Brighton 31012.
1346 Woodward=W. Woodward, Ltd., 140 Tc Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
1354 Wynlit=Wynlit Laboratories, Ltd., 4 Bro Place, London, E.C.2. London Wall 3535.
1363 Zygmunt=Zygmunt (Bond Street), Ltd., James Street, London, W.C.1. Chancery 8946.
1454 Dermal=Dermal Laboratories, 247 G Road, London, W.C.1. Terminus 3070.
1469 Caron=Parfum Caron, Wirral Industries, Moorside Road, Winchester, Hants. Winchester 1482 NP=Nationwide Pharmaceuticals, Standard Road, London, N.W.10. Elgar 5424.
1535 AJP=Ayer Jernah Products, Ltd., P.O. 42 King Street, Lancaster. Lancaster 66518.
1560 JSPD=Jean Sorelle, Ltd. (Promedico D 76 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-51584 Syntex=Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., House, St. Ives Road, Maidenhead, Berks. Ma 28424.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/ 4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

D Artosin (1061 Riker)					
ampoules					
● Babydri (258 CKL)					
nappy liners					
standard (2)	48 0	—	5 11		
large (2)	64 0	—	7 11		
D Bronchagen (133 Bencard)					
D Durham Duplex (700 K&S)					
I Durham Duplex (1526 DDR)					
Penidural (1352 Wyeth) TS					
R oral suspension					
60 mls	108 0	—	12 0		
250 mls	37 4ea	—	49 0		
R tablets					
20	81 0	—	9 0		
100	29 4ea	—	39 0		

Peritrate (1310 WW)

- tablets with phenobarbitone
- sustained action † S154A
- 50 11 4ea — 17 0
- S00 66 0ea — 99 0

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
● = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

- Polybactrin (218 Calmic) TS
- soluble G.U. vials (3) 3S 0ea —
- D Selve (366 Dendron)
- Urolucosil (1310 WW) † S4B
- suspension 125mls S4 0 —

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

- 258 CKL=Children's Knitware, Ltd., Atkins Faraday Road, Nottingham, Nottingham 7304S.
1526 DDR=Durham-Duplex Razor Co., Ltd. Street, Sheffield, 4. Sheffield 386313.

ACTON PILL AND TABLET CO., LTD.

Corrected note

Manoids 6s 3d; 10s 1d
Nevroids 6s 3d; 10s 1d
Our Jim dog ointment 2s 4d
P.L.F capsules 7s 8d; pills 6s
pills assorted packed 1s 4d; 2s 4d;
little liver 8d; occasional (yellow pack) 4s 11d; special back and kidney 2s 7d; 4s 7d; triple strength 5s 7d

Uricure tablets 3s 7d; 4s 11d; 7s 8d;
ointment 2s 4d; embrocation 2s 4d;
vapo-rub 2s 4d

LEDERLE LABORATORIES

Abstem tablets 28s 6d
Gevral capsules 20s 2d

Corrected note

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD.

Radian-A 5s 6d; 38s

Radian-B 3s 9d; 5s; 7s 9d; 14s 9d; 66s 3d

Radian bath salts 5s; 30s; 56s; massage cream 3s 9d; 5s; 14s 9d; soothing cream 3s 9d; ovals 5s; 7s 9d

Radiol electrolyte 6s 3d; 16s 3d; fly repellent 6s 3d; kidney powder 19s 3d; leg-wash powders 3s 9d; liniment 5s 3d; 14s; 63s; 118s; spirit dressing 25s 6d; 46s 6d; worm powder A 16s 3d; worm powders 6s 3d; 19s 3d